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EUROPE'S KINGS GAIN IN PRESTIGE

Small Nations of Southeast Show Increasing Desire for Royal Leadership

BIG OVATIONS MARK SPEECHES OF CAROL II

Popular Outburst Greets Bulgarian Marriage—Jugoslav Monarch Powerful

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—That royalty is in the ascendant in countries of southeast Europe is evidenced by recent events in Rumania, Bulgaria and other countries. The unusual devotion which the Rumanian people have just shown for King Carol II during the army maneuvers is matched by that displayed at the recent anniversary celebration at the important Rumanian university at Cluj in Transylvania.

It is very evident that the people of Rumania look to Carol as their champion and savior. At the army maneuvers the King, as head of the army, supervised the whole "campaign." In his address after the maneuvers he impressed upon the army its duty to the King. Clearly he is endeavoring to win the unshaken allegiance of his soldiers and officers. It is believed that he is going to increase their pay, and it is certain that he is giving them a more exalted place in the life of the nation. He himself has become marshal. He has improved army discipline and invigorated the esprit de corps of men and officers. Military attachés of various foreign countries who watched the latest maneuvers find that the Rumanian Army is one of the best trained in this part of Europe. They say that King Carol, during the five months since his return, has wrought a decided change. Moreover, the press heartily supports the King in giving the armed forces a more important place in Rumanian life.

King Carol took a very active part in the celebration of the tenth anniversary at Cluj University and made two excellent speeches which were well received. During his stay in the capital of this the largest of all the new provinces, he was the object of innumerable ovations and of many demonstrations of love and confidence.

In the recent events King Carol has given his mother, Queen Marie, many oportunities to appear with him before

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Soviet Leniency to Accused Laid to 'Repentance'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The sudden clemency shown to the eight engineers convicted in the Moscow conspiracy trial is ascribed by the Soviet press to the full repentance of the accused and to the refusal of the Soviet Government to be guided by feelings of vengeance toward disarmed, repentant offenders.

The action is certainly unusual, considering the frequency with which capital punishment is inflicted upon political offenders in Russia, the "heinous" nature of the political crimes which the defendants confessed and the nation-wide demands for their execution.

The reprieve appears to justify the tactics of the defendants in abstaining from any justification of their conduct, painting the "malevolent" activities of their organization in the darkest colors, and testifying to the actual existence of an intervention plot.

The 10-year sentence might equal life imprisonment for the older defendants but it is not certain they will spend all the term in physical confinement since it is sometimes the practice of the Soviet Union to permit a sentenced man to work at his profession under special conditions during part of his term.

The trial ended comparatively satisfactorily to all concerned. The prosecution obtained what it wanted—confession of a huge internal and international plot—calculated to rally the working masses to support the Soviet régime, and to deepen their conviction that the capitalist world is waiting for an opportunity to pounce upon the Soviet Union.

One writer in the Literary Gazette observes: "The political lesson of the trial is that we must hate more deeply" and this sentiment will doubtless be spread throughout the country. The defendants also obtained what they earnestly desired, namely their lives. The only disappointed persons may be the spectators who applauded so heartily the demand of the prosecutor, Nikolai Krilenko, for capital sentences and their pronouncement by the court.

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New Mineral Discovery Reported From Russia

By the Associated Press

Leningrad, U. S. S. R.

AN EXPEDITION headed by Prof. L. Feraman has reported discovery in the Khibin region, Murmansk Province, of a new mineral which differs from all others now known to natural science.

It has been given the name of "murmanite."

Drys Planning for Campaign of Revolt in South

Leaders in Conference Are Agreed Fight Should Be Taken to Democrats

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Plans to raise the banner of dry revolt in the heart of the South against present dominant wet leadership of the Democratic Party were laid before the National Temperance Council, in annual convention here.

The bold plans advocated by dry leaders struck at the prestige of the wet clique now admitted to be in control of the Democratic Party, and looked straight to the presidential election of 1932. The counter-attack against the wets must be immediate and vigorous, it was asserted, else its effort on the expected national wet-dry vote two years hence in the presidential campaign will be futile.

The council, which had earlier in the second day of its convention adopted a unanimous resolution against a national referendum, may, it is understood, reconsider its attitude against referenda at later sessions.

Presidential Campaign

A realistic picture of the coming presidential campaign as it is likely to shape up between the major parties was given the conference. Dr. F. Scott McBride, in a frank statement of the prospect as he saw it, expressed the view that the Republican Party would remain with a dry candidate. It would be political suicide, in his view, he said, for them to change a wet for a dry standard-bearer, and such an act would let them in for the worst defeat in the history of the party.

On the Democratic side, he said, a group of three men had gained control—"Raskob, Smith and Roosevelt." They were self-admittedly seeking to launch a wet candidate on a repeal plank. The answer to that move must be the building of backfires among the dry Democratic states of the South. In the two-year interval between now and the next election the southern states, he said, and dry Democrats everywhere, must be made to understand that under the present party leadership they could expect nothing else but a wet ticket, so that they would be prepared to act accordingly when the time came.

How the South would act was forecast by a variety of leaders in that region. Bishop H. M. Duboise, leader of the anti-Smith revolt in Tennessee, said that the result in 1928 would reflect the vote in 1932 if a wet leader were nominated. The South, he declared, was and would be faithful to the Democratic Party in the long run, but if a wet candidate were nominated to run against a dry Republican—"like the present dry President, Mr. Hoover," he interjected amid applause—then voters would switch to the latter.

Less Optimistic

Bishop Duboise said there would be no third party unless both major parties adopted a wringing wet platform, in which case, he said, it would certainly appear in the South. If the Democrats alone went wet, he reiterated significantly, there would be no third party.

A less optimistic dry viewpoint was presented by Dr. McBride. On all accounts he urged against a dry third party, as that, he said, would play directly into the desires of the wets. Viewing the matter realistically, he said, it was more than likely that even if the Democrats named a wet, the South would stay in party line.

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Nationalization of Radio in Canada Is Sought by Newly Formed League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The Canadian Radio League was launched on Dec. 8, with the avowed object of urging the nationalization of radio in Canada at the earliest possible date.

An impressive roll of educationists, financiers, statesmen, churchmen and women's leaders have come forward, many of them spontaneously to support the movement. A large section of the Canadian press, more than half of the large papers, has also signified its willingness to give the project editorial support.

The movement is non-political, and supporters from every province, of all the major religions and professions have been obtained. About 15 months ago a royal commission headed by Sir John Aird issued a report recommending the establishment of a national broadcasting company, the taking over of all private enterprise, and the abolition of all direct advertising on the air.

In the main the new league will get behind the Aird report, though it offers three minor modifications, the most important being the permitting of a few small local stations to remain in private hands for the broadcasting of local sport, municipal election campaigns, and similar material.

The Canadian Radio League at its inaugural meeting called attention to the remarkable fact that while only three out of five Canadian people can now be reached by Canadian stations, every Canadian can be reached by some American station, and that contrasted with a total of 33,000 watts Canadian power, there are at least nine American stations broadcasting into Canada, any one of which has more power than all the 70 Canadian stations combined.

The forming of a Canadian symphony orchestra, a Canadian operatic society and a Canadian national choir, is believed possible by the league in the event of radio being placed under public ownership, while tremendous increase in the use of the radio in schools and for general education is believed possible.

The scheme would be financed partly by an increase in the present fee of $1 charged for a receiving license and partly by a combination of provincial and federal grants.

BRITISH FIRMS FAVOR TARIFF TO MEET DROP

Trend Is Seen in Policy of Industries Group Urging Change

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The pendulum is swinging heavily toward tariffs as a means of meeting the fall in commodity prices. Sir James Lithgow, president of the Federation of British Industries, said at Leeds, Dec. 8, that 98 per cent of the members of this federation, which represents the majority of big manufacturing firms of Britain, favor a change of policy in this direction.

Even more significant is the leaking out in the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 9, of particulars of the memorandum drawn up for the Government by experts, of whom John Maynard Keynes, well-known Cambridge economist, is understood to have been one. It recommends a 10 per cent duty on imported manufactures, to be used to subsidize exports.

This departure is attributed to the difficulty that is being found here almost universally in maintaining wages at the present high level without such support. This feature is brought out in a helpful analysis of the situation appearing in The London Times over the signature of Sir Arthur Salter, finance secretary of the League of Nations. He says, "If prices go on falling, there must come a point at which, whatever the reforms in other directions, nominal wages can only be maintained at the expense of a quite impossible extension of unemployment."

Sir Arthur does not make this point in any way in support of tariffs. His own remedies are rather in the direction of action by banks to encourage industrial reorganization and by trade unions to coöperate, but tariff reformers see in it a strong argument for their case. Sir Arthur himself takes a hopeful view.

"If we can only make our system adjustable and adaptable," he says, "we may reasonably look forward, when the present world crisis is past, to a steady, rapid and immense rise in the standard of living and general prosperity."

How urgent, meanwhile, is the need for action, whether it be on lines recommended by Sir James or by Sir Arthur, is shown by the fact that the Government has been obliged to take the power to increase borrowings for the unemployment insurance fund, by another £10,000,000.

The bill for this purpose passed the second reading in the House of Commons, Dec. 8, by 277 votes to 182. The Conservatives opposed it on the ground that conditions for grants for this source need much tightening up.

Meanwhile Ernest Benn has been pointing out that the total British state borrowing is approaching the limits of the nation's wealth.

Peace Secretary With Woman in Post Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The formation of a federal post to be known as Secretary of Peace, and to be filled by a woman, was advocated by Miss Emily Kneubuhl, executive secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, in an address here.

Taking as her subject "Ten Years in the Future," Miss Kneubuhl asserted that within the next decade women must take the initiative to bring about a new order in world affairs.

"Men have built machines that are crushing them," the speaker asserted. "One of them is the war machine, and you women who today are released and given power are able to say, 'Why not a new order, a right relation between nations?'

"You are powerful because you control your own pocketbooks, and you have seasoned judgment that no other women in the world have, so you must take the initiative and bring about that new order."

Turning to the subject of personal habits for the business woman, Miss Kneubuhl said, "I hope you will square your shoulders and never again worry about that older girl over 40. Get you into the hilltops and do your work well. Make yourselves as beautiful as you possibly can and don't forget to play—the boss plays golf, why shouldn't you?"

Reproduction Cost Basis Applied to Utility Rates Like Dog After Own Tail

Authorities Generally Agreed Method Is Too Cumbersome—Often Appraisals on Inventories Meet New Beginning Just as They End

PUBLIC UTILITY SERIES—No. 13

In view of widespread questioning as to whether state regulation of public utilities is accomplishing its purposes, The Christian Science Monitor is undertaking, in a series of 13 articles, to clarify for the layman some of the questions involved in the subject, "The Control of Public Utilities."

By TULLY NETTLETON

Staff Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

To declare that a policy apparently laid down by the United States Supreme Court involves conditions "too cumbersome, inefficient and expensive to be tolerated" would seem rather strong language to be used by a responsible state commission in reference to the highest judicial tribunal in the nation.

Yet this, in effect, is what the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities said about the reproduction cost theory of public utility-valuation in a special report to the State Legislature in 1927, and it has indicated no change of attitude since.

Elsewhere various investigators, including some members of the New York State special commission on revision of public utility laws, have declared that one of the chief obstacles in the way of satisfactory regulation is the lack of a definite and quickly workable standard for determining valuation. Uncertainty as to whether utility systems shall be valued in ratemaking according to what they cost when built or according to what they would cost now—original cost or reproduction cost—results in the delays described in the last article. Other complications are involved in valuation, but this is the predominant unsolved question.

The main difficulty with reproduction or replacement cost is that it calls for long and involved inventories of a company's property, starting each time from scratch, so that sometimes the appraisal is out of date by the time it is finished and approved.

Statisticians have been doing some remarkable things with index numbers in recent years. They take a complex problem, involving a lot of variables, squeeze it into an index

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

ROAD SAFETY DRIVE ON BIG LINES PLANNED

Automobile Dealers Confer Under Auspices of the Governor's Committee

Forecasting a state highway safety educational campaign of greater magnitude than any of those that have gone before, the opening session of a conference of automobile dealers from all parts of Massachusetts, called by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, was held at the Hotel Statler on Dec. 9.

As a result of the conference the Dealers' Association voted unanimously "to ask the Governor to appoint a committee of automobile dealers to work with the Governor's committee on a state-wide safety program."

The campaign plans, presented for the approval of the dealers by Lloyd A. Blanchard, executive secretary of the Governor's Safety Council, incorporated an extensive poster display system in all automobile sales and service buildings, preparation of safety educational material for dealer distribution, and appointment of a committee to represent the dealers in furnishing active contacts with the state safety council.

Mr. Blanchard described the purpose of the campaign as a further attempt to establish closer contacts with the individual driver in order to build up a universal safety consciousness. This consciousness, he declared, was necessary to the proper enforcement of safety on the highways.

He further recommended exhibition of films in schools on safety topics and the adoption of a safety code, to be subscribed to by every dealer, to eliminate the reckless driving of operators under a dealer's registration plate.

Wide highways, traffic lights, engineering equipment, and law enforcement will function properly only as contributing factors in educating the driver to be careful, he insisted. The meeting was called, he declared,

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National Grange Support Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Harry N. Jenks, state master, addressing the Massachusetts State Grange at the opening of its annual meeting, Dec. 9, invoked strong support for the national Grange in its agricultural policies. He called attention to the signal success of the state Grange's educational aid fund.

"No other phase of our state work is receiving such nation-wide comment," he declared. "That its members are recognized is borne out by the fact that several other state granges have adopted a similar plan. The financial statement will show assets in excess of $70,000, a remarkable achievement from every viewpoint. That the educational aid fund is a friend in need to many a worthy student seeking a higher education has been proved over and over again, and that the quality of the students receiving loans is of the best is evidenced by the exceptionally few losses incurred."

He suggested that each Pomona and subordinate grange set apart at least one meeting during 1931 in the interest of the fund.

He stressed the need of opposition to the billboard nuisance, and recommended coöperative effort among neighborhood granges for the purpose of eliminating some of these unsightly objects.

DIVIDED TOWN SOUGHT

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Residents of the villages of Millerville and East Blackstone are petitioning the Legislature to set them apart from the township of Blackstone and incorporate the district under the name town of Lafayette. It is said the $54 tax rate in the town of Blackstone is the cause.

BAN ON WAR FILM BY FASCISTS LAID TO NATIONALISM

Protests in Berlin Linked to Move for Aggressive Foreign Policies

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The protest action organized by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, leader of the Berlin Fascisti, against showing the film "All Quiet on the Western Front" is regarded by observers here as but another step taken by the Fascisti to arouse Nationalist sentiment in the population for a more aggressive foreign policy.

Demonstrations which have been staged by Dr. Goebbels' followers against this film and the enthusiastic support they have received in the Nationalist press fit well into the "atmosphere" which continual Nationalist agitation, resolutions, speeches and editorials have built up in certain sections of the German population recently.

Nationalist circles here long ago took offense at Eric Maria Remarque's book, because it depicted the horrors of war without surrounding them with the glories of heroism.

Liberal circles maintain that the Nationalists oppose the film because it shows the young generation that war is not exactly what many of its leaders would like youth to think it is.

Apart from that, however, some Germans who do not belong to the Nationalist camp disagree with this film, too, because a very deep experience in Germany's life has been depicted by a foreign film company with actors of another nationality playing the part of German soldiers.

Others wish that war films would cease altogether because they are artificial, as for instance, the critic of the Berliner Tageblatt.

After the Hitlerites had done everything to disturb the performance of this film Dr. Goebbels called a mass meeting of all who objected to it.

After this meeting a demonstration was formed, the members of which tried to march down one of the fashionable boulevards in Berlin.

This demonstration served as an eye-opener regarding the nature of the Fascist movement in Germany. Nothing but young boys, students and young clerks took part in it. Practically no mature man and scarcely any workmen participated.

The majority had not seen the film and they only repeat what their leaders say and they follow where Adolf Hitler and Dr. Goebbels lead them. But there is yet another German youth recruiting itself, mainly of Labor, whose fathers, too, have fought in the trenches. Those boys abhor war more than anything else.

SECRETARY DOAK SITS WITH CABINET

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new face appeared Dec. 9 at President Hoover's Cabinet meeting. William N. Doak, confirmed Dec. 8 as Secretary of Labor, took his oath and went to the White House for the first time as a member of the Chief Executive's official family.

The swearing in was a simple affair with only department officials present. The formality that usually accompanies the induction into office of a Cabinet member was held last week.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR BILLS VETOED BY DAVIS

MANILA, P. I. (AP)—Dwight F. Davis, Governor-General, on Dec. 9 vetoed bills which would have established boards vested with a large degree of control over the Philippine sugar and coconut industries.

Mr. Davis said he took such action because of the elimination by the Senate of a clause which would have enabled the Government to restrict production of the two crops.

TRANSPORT LACK CALLED BAR TO FOREIGN TRADE

Shipbuilding Head Tells Farm Parley Market Is Sufficient

Plenty of markets in foreign countries, but not enough market baskets, was the situation portrayed by H. G. Smith, president of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, before the twelfth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Boston, Dec. 9. He urged that an American merchant marine, American built and manned, was essential to the future prosperity of the farmer.

Mr. Smith's address followed a morning session in the Hotel Statler, largely devoted to the different phases of organization, and presided over by L. B. Palmer, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. Charles E. Hearst, president of the Iowa federation, had charge of the afternoon's program.

"The world's appetite," Mr. Smith said, "is enormous. I am satisfied that there are still ample markets abroad for our agricultural products if efficient means of transportation to these markets is provided. There are many varieties of these products, and if we cannot sell wheat, then we can undoubtedly sell some other staple or some manufactured food product."

Until a few years ago, Mr. Smith pointed out, "the farmer has felt that when his products were delivered at the nearest railroad station or grain elevator his interest ceased and he was not concerned with the means of transportation to foreign markets."

America's experience during the World War, when foreign ships were withdrawn from transporting American products, thus depriving the United States of almost all means of getting its goods to foreign markets, was held up by Mr. Smith as an example to be avoided in the future.

"The advantage of shipping goods in our own rather than in foreign vessels can be summed up concisely in the one word 'control,'" he said. "This means the control of freight rates, the control of the selection of the proper trade routes to our foreign markets, control of the handling, storing and delivery of goods and control of all other matters involved in shipping.

"Other countries have developed their commerce by means of their shipping facilities, and it has been shown conclusively that trade follows the flag. If we are to maintain our present foreign markets and create new ones, then it is essential that we control our transportation facilities by maintaining an adequate number of modern ocean-going ships to relieve us of dependence upon the ships of our trade competitors for the delivery of our products."

The relation of taxation to agriculture was then taken up by Mark

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King Carol Cuts Salaries of Army and Civil Service

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—A voluntary cut by King Carol in the civil list for the forthcoming year was the feature of the budget for 1931, presented to Parliament on Dec. 8.

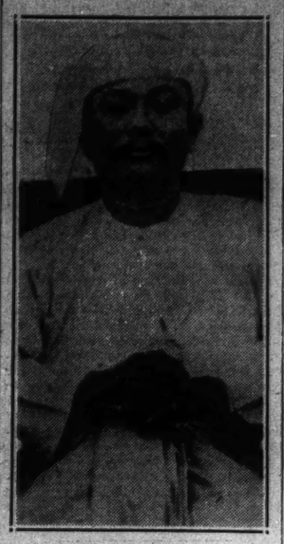
The King himself was the directive power behind the budget which many consider his most important political act since he mounted the throne six months ago. It is a budget of sacrifices based on drastic economies requiring the reduction of many incomes. Announcement of the King's act of renunciation was greeted with prolonged applause in the Parliament, after which a Government member of the Assembly moved that the deputies also relinquish a fourth of their salaries.

The large cuts in officials' salaries and other stringent economies make the new budget the smallest in recent Rumanian history. Army officers are to suffer cuts along with other officials.

These economies and the prospective reduction of personnel is causing much uneasiness among state employees. Voting the budget will complete one of the chief tasks of the Mironescu Government, so that many are prophesying a Cabinet change.

The nation is in a state of anxious expectancy and future developments depend largely upon King Carol, who is now exercising an increased influence in the Rumanian political situation.

Helps His Province to Win Prestige



U BA PE

Burmese Delegate to Conference on India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Separation of Burma from the proposed Indian federation has been virtually decided upon by the Round Table Conference now in session here, after the Burmese case had been put by U Ba Pe. A special subcommittee has been appointed to report upon the best ways of securing Burma's new status. It was absorbed into the British system in India in 1886.

India's Farmers Facing Crisis in Low Prices

Drastic Cut in Production Proposed—Landholders Heavily in Debt

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—With political conditions aggravating the situation a serious crisis exists in India today as the result of world economics.

Never before has this country labored under such difficulties in agricultural, commercial and industrial fields, and when the Legislative Assembly convenes here in January experts who have scrutinized conditions carefully estimate the Government will face a deficit bordering on £12,000,000, about $60,000,000.

The abrupt and heavy fall in the prices of agricultural products and the decline in the value of Indian exports are entirely traceable to circumstances outside of India, according to authoritative sources here.

Prices for wheat, cotton, jute and oil seeds have been set by world markets, and cultivators, who constitute a majority of the population, are holding excellent crops which, at prices prevailing, do not pay for harvesting.

Crop Curtailment Proposed

Moreover, except in jute, of which India virtually holds a monopoly, prospects of early recovery are far from bright. Jute exports in the seven-month period ending in October have declined 50 per cent in value, compared with the corresponding period in 1929, and shipments of manufactured jute have fallen to about two-thirds of last year's value.

To counteract the situation, the Government is furthering a campaign to insure substantial curtailment of next year's crop in Bengal and manufacturers are already lessening their output.

Meanwhile on the tiny farms throughout the whole of India cultivators and nonplused at the situation. The prosperous years that preceded the present period did not leave the Zemindars, or landholders, particularly well off, as most of the cultivators are deeply involved with money lenders for loans acquired for social or domestic purposes.

Also the self-sufficing system under which farmers live has precluded them from preparing for such a crisis as faces them today, and genuine hardship is bound to fall on a group estimated at 70 per cent of the total population.

The Government of India at present is "marking time," pending the out-

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Three-Hour Oversea Hop by Rocket-Ship 30 Miles Up in the Air Is Believed Near

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Many leading engineers of Germany who scoffed at the rocket idea for automobiles and aircraft two years ago have changed their opinions, Dr. Fritz von Opel, youthful inventor of the rocket motorcar, declared in an interview here Dec. 8.

The greatest serious obstacle yet remaining is the developing of a lighter rocket that will be capable of driving an airplane to a height of 30 to 40 miles above the earth and maintaining that altitude, when, Dr. von Opel said, it would be a short matter to hop from Berlin to New York in three or four hours.

In fact that obstacle is regarded so close at hand that a special airport near Berlin for such planes already has been announced, he said.

Once a height of 30 or 40 miles has been reached, "but two or three impulses of normal rocket power would be necessary to propel the craft around the world," he said.

The speed of the rocket transportation would be unlimited in the absence of air resistance which has restricted the speed of airplanes, Dr. von Opel said. This statement, he explained, was based on the results of many experiments.

Dr. von Opel also is general manager of the Opel Motor Works, said to be the largest automobile factory in Germany, which recently became a division of General Motors.

By means of new liquid explosives in the rockets, Dr. von Opel hopes that he may demonstrate that speeds up to 1000 miles an hour may be possible for air transport, or a Berlin to New York flight in three hours. Upon his return to Germany, the doctor expects to attempt a flight across the English Channel in the rocket-propelled plane.

HOOVER CALLS HALT ON BIG RELIEF BILLS

Flood of Measures Actuated by Political Intent, He Says

CALLS IT, 'TRADING ON HUMAN MISERY'

Billions Sought, He Shows, Would Fall in Taxes on Those Most in Need

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Those responsible for an ever-mounting tide in Congress of so-called emergency relief measures of every description, both from Administration and opposition ranks, were severely rebuked on Dec. 9 by President Hoover, who characterized such projects as "raids upon the public treasury," and "playing politics at the expense of human misery."

The President's arraignment was voiced as the two chambers began consideration of the first of the major relief measures advocated by the Administration; in the Senate, a $60,000,000 drought relief proposal considerably in excess of that recommended by the President was enacted after only two hours of debate and without a record vote, and, in the House, a $110,000,000 public buildings bill much below what the President considered necessaary.

The challenging declaration of the President was provoked by the growing demands from many quarters, both in and out of Congress, for unrestrained government expenditures and the partisan attack upon them the day previous in the Senate.

Accuses Democratic Critics

The President's statement was also an answer to those within the Democratic Party who are criticizing the policy of their party leaders for endeavoring to coöperate with the Administration in enacting a sound relief program.

Nearly $4,500,000,000 in projects, under the guise of giving relief of one kind or another, have so far been introduced in Congress, the President pointed out, with the session less than two weeks old. Such means, he held, cannot restore prosperity. These are for the most part, he declared, ill-considered and political in intent.

"I observe," the President said, "that measures have been already introduced in Congress and are having advocacy, which, if passed, would impose an increased expenditure beyond the sums which I have recommended for the present and next fiscal year by a total of nearly $4,500,000,000.

"The gross sums which I have recommended to carry on the essential functions of the Government include the extreme sums which can be applied by the Federal Government in actual emergency employment or relief, and are the maximum which can be financed without increase in taxes.

Burden on Farmers and Workers

"No matter how devised, an increase in taxes in the end falls upon the workers and farmers, or alternatively deprives industry of that much ability to give employment and defeats the very purpose of these schemes. For the Government to finance by bond issues deprives industry and agriculture of just that much capital for its own use and for employment. Prosperity cannot be restored by raids upon the public treasury.

"The leaders of both parties are coöperating to prevent any such event. Some of these schemes are ill-considered; some represent enthusiasts and some represent the desire of individuals to show that they are more generous than the Administration or that they are more generous than even the leaders of their own parties.

"They are playing politics at the expense of human misery.

"Many of these measures are being promoted by organizations and agencies outside of Congress and being pushed upon members of Congress. Some of them are mistaken as to the results they will accomplish and they are all mistaken as to the ability of the Federal Government to undertake such burdens. Some of these outside agencies are also engaged in promoting political purposes.

"The American people will not be misled by such tactics."

Relief Issue Opens

The first issue in Congress on emergency relief legislation was opened in the Senate on Dec. 9, when the chamber took under consideration a $60,000,000 drought-relief measure.

At the same time the House received from its Agriculture Committee a bill dealing with the same problem but held down to $25,000,000, as recommended by the President, plus $5,000,000 for hurricane relief.

With Republican leaders in the Senate acquiescing in the larger sum, its approval in that chamber appears to be a foregone conclusion. The actual test will come in the House, where Republican leaders say the measure must await disposal of the emergency construction bill, which in turn presents still another contest. Unlike the drought-relief bill, on which the Administration must face an effort to increase the appropriation from the figure it deems sufficient, the construction measure finds the Administration striving to raise the total recommended by the House committee to the $150,000,000 limit it considers essential.

The House Appropriations Committee declined to agree to the $150,000,000 request of the President and slashed it to $110,000,000. Thus on one hand the Administration in the House faces a challenge on the drought-relief measure to increase it to the Senate level, and on the other must endeavor to do the same as regards the emergency construction bill.

STABLE CABINET IN PARIS RESTS ON CONCILIATION

Radical Leaders Must Be Won Over to Working With 'Right' Groups

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Cabinet which Pierre Laval is trying to form is one in which a portfolio would be assured to the former Premier, André Tardieu, and in which Aristide Briand would continue his long service at the Foreign Office.

Another member of this combination would be Louis Barthou, who abandoned his attempt to form a government in succession to the Tardieu Ministry when he found it impossible to induce Radical leaders to serve in the same Cabinet with representatives of the principal Conservative group in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Laval, like M. Barthou, hopes to effect a reconciliation between the opposing parties of the Right and Left. In certain respects he is well qualified to perform this task since he belongs to no party and has few personal enemies.

While he has never been Premier he has several times been a Minister and recently while holding the Labor portfolio won applause for the skillful and efficient way in which he has administered the new and highly complicated social insurance scheme.

He has also received some credit for settling the dispute between mill owners and textile workers in northern France last summer which threatened to become a general strike throughout the industry.

M. Laval is a friend of M. Tardieu and has stated he will head no Cabinet of which the former Premier is not a member. M. Tardieu in return has assured M. Laval of his collaboration without making any specific reservation such as he made when invited to serve as Minister of Public Works in the Barthou combination which failed to materialize. M. Laval is also on excellent terms with M. Briand.

Like, M. Barthou, M. Laval hopes to persuade Radical leaders to abandon the policy they have followed for more than two years of refusing to collaborate in any government in which the leading portfolios are held by representatives of the Right parties.

One way out appears to be for those to whom posts in the Cabinet are offered to accept them, not as official representatives of party groups, but as individuals.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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MT. HOLYOKE CHOIR TO SING IN BOSTON

The Mount Holyoke College Carol Choir of 100 voices, which for many years has sung before not only collegiate audiences but also large city gatherings in New York, Philadelphia and Hartford, will sing at the John Hancock Hall, in Boston, on Dec. 18.

Under the auspices of the Mount Holyoke College Alumnæ Association in Boston, the choir will bring with them an international program. The 18 numbers chosen represent Christmas music of eight different nations.

CONVENTION PROPOSED

A proposal for a federal constitutional convention to consider amendments to the Federal Constitution, in regard to the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor, was contained in a resolution filed in the Legislature by Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, Dec. 8.

ARMS BANNED IN GORIZIA

GORIZIA, Italy (AP)—The Chief of Police, acting on orders from Rome, issued Dec. 8 a peremptory proclamation directing all citizens of this border province to surrender to the police all arms, munitions and explosives in their possession within 24 hours. The order was obeyed without disturbance.

a new LUGGAGE INVENTION

Designed by Geo. H. Wheary

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FOR trunkless travel, Geo. H. Wheary, inventor of modernized luggage, gives you a compact, lightweight case in which you can place 3 men's suits or from 12 to 20 women's dresses, on hangers. Wardrolette but 30" long gives 34" hanging length because of wedge-elbow tray with cushioned top to hold garments wrinkle-free. Ample space for other wearing apparel. Fits under Pullman berth. Ideal for motor or steamship travel. Fashioned in fabrikoids and fine leathers. $20 to $125 at leading stores. Wheary Trunk Co., 1512-16th St., Racine, Wis., 295 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

GET THIS BOOKLET describing Wheary Modernized Luggage inventions.

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Hotel LUDY

PSYCHOLOGICAL BUSINESS TESTS FOUND FAILURES

Columbia Man Puts Them in Class With Phrenology and Palmistry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Issue is taken with the theory that psychological tests can determine the vocational aptitudes of young people, by Dr. Harry D. Kitson, head of the department of vocational guidance and personnel of Teachers' College, Columbia University. In an address at the college on Dec. 6, Dr. Kitson declared that such methods provide no more reliable basis for conclusions than "phrenology, astrology and palmreading."

"In general, the modern psychological tests are not fulfilling the promise they originally held out," Dr. Kitson said. "No requirements listed by the psychologists who employ these tests to predict vocational aptitudes can stand the light of (natural) scientific inquiry. The greatest efforts have been expended to help the individual in the fundamental task of analysing himself, with perhaps the least result."

Dr. Kitson challenged the popular belief that children are endowed for specialization in particular fields and declared that phrases such as "a born salesman" or "born to be a preacher" were indefensible.

Describing the operations of a mechanical device which was designed to provide "forecasts of the individual's probable success in all the chief occupations of the world," Dr. Kitson said the invention is ineffective for "several practical reasons." The correlations on which it operates may prove to be even more inaccurate than they have as yet been found to be, he declared.

The workings of the machine were made public in 1928, he said, and there are only three models in existence. He expressed doubt that its inventor would ever be able to group satisfactorily the 20,000 occupations now recognized.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Play, "Creaking Floors," by Richard Whorf, presented by Laboratory Theater, Union Hall, 46 Boylston Street, 8:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Supper meeting, speaker, Sir George Young, on "The Present Situation in International Relations"; clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Supper, 6; illustrated lecture, "Birds of Echo Lake and the Mount Desert Region," by Winthrop Packard; Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

Harvard University: Lecture, with music, on program of Boston Symphony Orchestra to be given in Sanders Theater, Dec. 11; Richard D. Appel, Reed Hall, Episcopal Theological School, 99 Brattle Street, 5. Illustrated lecture by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, creator of "Old Bill." Living Room, Harvard Union, 8. Geological Conference, speaker, Prof. de C. Ward, on "Climatological Publications Useful to the Geologist and Geographer"; Mineralogical Lecture Room, University Museum, 8.

Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Inc.: Meeting; discussion on "Interstate Commerce Commission Hearings on the Use of Motor Trucks by Railroads"; speakers: Charles G. Gilley, "The Proper Way to Register Motortrucks," and Charles S. Forbes, president Service Mutual Liability Insurance Co., on "Economies Possible in Truck Insurance"; Boston Chamber of Commerce, 8.

Watertown: Elections of officers, Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R. Hall, 8. Governor's Visitation Night, Rotary Club, Winsor Club, 6:15. Annual meeting, election of officers, Lincoln Republican Club, 8.

Newtonville: Concert, Highland Glee Club, John Charles Thomas, baritone, High School Auditorium, 8:15.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Rehearsal, choir, direction Prof. Warren W. Adams, auditorium, 8.

American Farm Bureau Federation: Annual banquet, with special entertainment, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner dance, Epicurean Club, ballroom and foyer, 8. Dinner, New England Railroad Club, Swiss Room, 6:30.

West Roxbury Community: Whist party, auspices American Legion Post, benefit welfare work of post, Legion Building, 8.

Reception, in honor of William R. Castle Jr., recent Ambassador from U. S. to Japan; address by Mr. Castle, "Notes on Japan," 8:15; home of Everett Morse, Commonwealth Avenue.

Malden "Guest Night" of Old and New Club; illustrated lecture by Alton H. Blackington, Malden Club Hall, 8.

Emerson College of Oratory: Play, "Cymbeline," direction Belford Forrest; Huntington Chambers, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8:15.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital, by students, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Massachusetts Department of Education, University Extension: Lecture, "Refrigeration," by Prof. Raymond Pritts, Prince School, Newbury and Exeter Streets, 7:30.

Play, "Cinda," presented by Allied Arts Players, Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, 8:15.

Dinner and meeting, Boston Music Publishers' Association, Hotel Touraine, 6:30.

Jamaica Plain (Ward 19): Concert and dance, auspices Christmas Basket Committee, Eliot Hall, Eliot Street, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Klaus Goetze, pianist, 8:15.
Repertory Theater—Gueida Waller and Vera Maconochie in a costume recital, 8:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.
Boston Opera House—Freiburg Passion Play, 8:00.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Mattapannock Club (South Boston): Bazaar, "Around the World Fete," vestry, Phillips Church, 3.

Fathers and Mothers Club: Christmas bazaar, 2, followed by bridge and refreshments, Hotel Kenmore.

Woman's Civic Club: Meeting, speaker, Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, chairman, educational committee, League of Nations Association, on "The World Court as a Substitute for World War"; International Institute of Y. W. C. A., 198 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

American Farm Bureau Federation: Convention reconvenes, with speaking program, 9:30. Final consideration of resolutions, and election of directors, 3; Hotel Statler.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Russian Icons, Miss Schacht, 11.

Massachusetts Society for University Education of Women: Meeting, speaker, Miss Nancy B. Lisner, on "A Passionate Pilgrimage"; Hotel Vendome, 3; refreshments served.

New England Historic and Genealogical Society: Address, "Major William Hathorn of Salem," by Dr. Frank A. Gardner; 9 Ashburton Place, 3:30.

New England Waterworks Association: Meeting, executive committee, Tremont Temple, 10:30; luncheon; speakers: Roger W. Exley, superintendent, Danvers Water Works, on "Experiences With Water Mains and With Cement-Lined Pipes at Danvers"; general discussion on "The 1929-30 Drought in New England and Resulting Water Works Problems," opened by H. C. Kinnison, district engineer, water resources branch, United States Geological Survey, Boston; Hotel Brunswick, 1.

Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, D. A. R.: Luncheon, given by Boston Art Club; addresses, "How I Became Interested in the Lion and the Unicorn," and "Old Frigate Ironsides," by Moses H. Gulesian.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon; speaker, Dr. Ellis L. Manning, director, research laboratory of General Electric Company, on "Photoelectric Tubes," Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, Sundays, 1 to 6. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American-Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 31. Eighteenth Century French Designs. Divine Life of the Virgin, Mexican craftwork and paintings. Through Dec. 14. Old and modern medals.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Dec. 15. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest, Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 6. Ship etchings and drypoints by C. J. A. Wilson. Through Dec. 13.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher. Water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil. Through Dec. 13. Santa Barbara gardens and desert scenes by A. Sheldon Pennoyer. Through Dec. 16. Carvings of wild fowl for book-ends by Lewis W. Hill. Through Dec. 13.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 13. Russian objets d'art.

Lamson & Hubbard, 394 Boylston Street—Exhibition of water colors by Charles Schlein. Through Dec. 20.

Scherve Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists; mezzotints and etchings in color. Through Dec. 31.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of canine portraiture by Diana Thorne. Through Dec. 23.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor.

Reports Encouraging From Motorcar Trade

FURTHER encouraging reports have been received from the automobile industry. Increased employment in all plants of one large company is announced.

A definite upturn in the business of this automobile producer made necessary the employment of more workers, the report said. Inventories of this company's cars in dealers' hands are the lowest in 10 years, being 1.6 cars per dealer.

Music

Maurine Palmer

Last night in Jordan Hall, Maurine Palmer (Mrs. David Blair McClosky) gave a song recital, to the accompaniments of Alfred DeVoto.

As a student recitalist, Mrs. McClosky showed promise of becoming a contralto singer of more than average worth. Some of these promises she has fulfilled, now that she is "on her own," so to speak. First of all, she has a feeling for the songs she sings, although at present she is not always successful in transferring her impressions to her audience. Her voice is of naturally good quality, sans the huskiness which so often mars the timbre of voices pitched in a somber key. Unfortunately, her method of producing her tones works against a successful interpretation in any but the simplest sort of song. When she would express dramatic intensity, the vocal chords become taut, and the resultant tone is hard and very thin.

Mrs. McClosky is young, and it is not too late for her to set about finding a remedy for this fault, for serious fault it has become, which in turn makes it difficult for the charitably inclined reviewer to speak seriously of any but the songs in lighter vein which she set in her program. Of these, the "Japanese Night Song," by Charles Bennett, stood out as an imaginative song, with beauty in melodic line and freshness in harmonic treatment. Mrs. McClosky gave it a simple, unaffected reading which was the more telling because of the absence of any attempt to make it "intellectual." In the Bax song "I Heard a Piper Piping," she was less at ease, for Mrs. McClosky does not find it easy to throw aside the cloak of reserve which now enfolds her, and to one listener at least there came the feeling that the singer was not revealing all that she should, that she was, possibly, too conscious of self and not conscious enough of the demands of the composers whose works she sang. When she can succeed in becoming song-sconscious, then her interpretations will assume an ever increasing air of authority. The large audience gave her warm applause.

The Don Cossacks

Last night, in Symphony Hall, the Don Cossack Chorus made its second and final (so it was announced) appearance for this season. Serge Jaroff conducted.

Of the technique of these singers much has been written. Therefore, any extended comment at this time would of necessity be a repetition; and yet in many respects the concert last night presented old songs in a new guise. There was, of course, the metronomic precision of attack and release, the constant and ofttimes wearisome recourse to sudden crescendos and as sudden diminuendos, the inevitable humming which it must be confessed frequently tricked the ear into mistaking it for the thin sweetness of a violin string, the artifices of exquisitely trained falsetto and the interpolation of shrill whistles and robust shouts, when the energetic conductor felt them necessary to a complete and fully satisfying rendition of the song. All these, and more, were offered again last night.

Remarkable also was the enthusiasm at the close of the concert, a spontaneous uproar of approval seldom heard in Symphony Hall, which was filled almost to the point of standing-room-only. G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

"The Street Singer," the only musical comedy current in Boston, has been so well received at the Shubert that its engagement has been extended to Jan. 3.

The Freiburg Passion Play is in its final week at the Boston Opera House.

"Street Scene," Elmer Rice's Pulitzer Prize tragedy of a mean New York apartment house, is in its sixth Boston week, having been transferred from the Wilbur to the Majestic.

Impending plays include the Theater Guild's production of G. Bernard Shaw's political travesty, "The Apple Cart," scheduled for the Tremont on Dec. 29, and St. John Ervine's amusing comedy, "The First Mrs. Fraser," which will be presented at the Plymouth by the Professional Players on the same date.

By a regrettable conflict in booking, two popular dancers are appearing tomorrow night in Boston at the same hour. Angna Enters will give at the Repertory Theater a program of "Episodes and Compositions in Dance Form," and at Symphony Hall La Argentina will take her leave for the season.

Other dancers in prospect include Hans Wiener, who will appear at Jordan Hall Jan. 7, and Kreutzberg and Georgi, who will return to Symphony Hall Jan. 10 for their final performance of the season.

E. M. Newman's topic for his travel talk at Symphony Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon will be "Switzerland."

Under the auspices of the Harvard Department of English, the Ben Greet Players will present "Hamlet" on Jan. 12 and "As You Like It" on Jan. 13 in Sanders Theater, Cambridge.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 35.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; strong west winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; slightly colder in northern Vermont; fresh to strong west winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Dec. 9	Max. Dec. 8		8 a.m. Dec. 9	Max. Dec. 8
Albany	38	44	Memphis	40	54
Atlantic City	38	48	Montreal	34	40
Boston	38	44	Nantucket	36	42
Buffalo	38	38	New Orleans	48	58
Calgary	30	36	New York	36	46
Charleston	38	56	Philadelphia	38	46
Chicago	36	38	Pittsburgh	32	34
Denver	38	60	Portland, Me.	34	38
Des Moines	36	50	Portland, Ore.	40	44
Eastport	34	34	San Francisco	50	60
Galveston	50	58	St. Louis	42	50
Hatteras	40	54	St. Paul	32	38
Helena	20	38	Seattle	44	52
Jacksonville	38	56	Tampa	44	56
Kansas City	42	54	Washington	34	44
Los Angeles	58	80			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 1:22 p. m., Wednesday 2:01 a. m.
Height of tides 10.5 feet, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

Faster, Safer, Cheaper Planes Come With Competition and Lower Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Airplanes of improved speed, safety, comfort, reliability, cruising radius and economy of operation have resulted from the recession in business, according to the annual report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics submitted by President Hoover to Congress.

Keener competition between designers and manufacturers induced by curtailment of production has resulted in an improved product, according to the committee of which Dr. Joseph S. Ames, president of Johns Hopkins University, is chairman.

"The aircraft industry," the committee reported to the President, Dec. 4, "is passing through a severe period of transition, which is witnessing the elimination of many of the weaker companies and the consolidation of others. This," it said, "was inevitable even without the spur of a general depression. With mushroom growth halted there is promise that the overdeveloped industry will emerge from its present condition fortified by a sounder business and economic structure, with a more accurate appreciation of the true field of the airplane and of its possibilities and limitations."

The future of aviation may be said, according to the committee, to depend upon the degree to which safety is increased and costs are reduced. The answer to both of these problems, it believes, is to be found through continuous organized research.

The aerodynamics problems cited as demanding solution include those affecting the safety of the airplane, especially satisfactory control at stalling and landing speeds; freedom from noise and vibration; economy of fuel consumption, and development of the compression-ignition engine to reduce crash fires.

In addition, "future growth," says the report, "will require that additional airways be established and equipped; that weather-report service along airways be increased; that passenger travel be made more comfortable and reliable, and that uniform state legislation be enacted that will harmonize with existing federal laws and regulations."

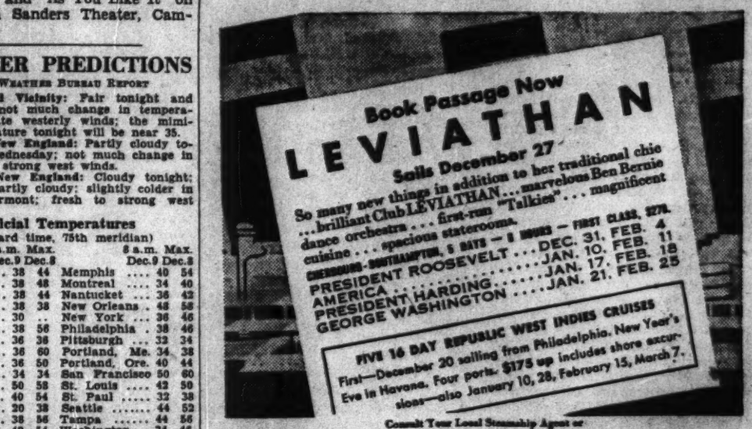
The committee believes that, with the completion of the full-scale wind tunnel and the seaplane towing channel at its laboratories at Langley Field, Va., it will be in a position to undertake more effectively the solution of these problems. President Hoover, submitting the report to Congress, stated that he concurs with the recommendations.

COUNTING ELECTRONS NO JOB FOR LOAFER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—It would take the entire population of Chicago, working at the rate of eight hours a day from the time of the Trojan War to the present, telling off electrons at the rate of 200 a minute to count the number passing through an ordinary 40-watt light bulb in a single second.

This information, given out at the one hundred and sixty-sixth session of the American Physical Society at the University of Chicago, indicated the difficulty of discovering the more intimate characteristics of anything as minute as an electron. The mass of an electron, it was stated, is expressed in pounds by a decimal point followed by 29 zeroes and a two.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CHERBOURG-SOUTHAMPTON, 5 DAYS — 3 HOURS — FIRST CLASS, $270.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ... DEC. 31, FEB. 4
AMERICA ... JAN. 17, FEB. 18
PRESIDENT HARDING ... JAN. 10, FEB. 11
GEORGE WASHINGTON ... JAN. 21, FEB. 25
FIVE 16 DAY REPUBLIC WEST INDIES CRUISES
First—December 20 sailing from Philadelphia. New Year's Eve in Havana. Four ports. $175 up includes shore excursions—also January 10, 28, February 15, March 7.
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This Christmas, do your shopping in this new, easy way. But do not delay. Be absolutely sure that each gift will be received in time for Christmas. Fill in and mail the coupon — today. We do the rest. F. A. Ferris & Company, Inc., 262 Mott Street, New York City.

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Gentlemen: I accept your special Christmas offer and enclose postal money order (or bank check) for $..... to purchase Ferris Hickory-Smoked Hams at $3.25 each.

I attach list giving names and complete addresses of persons I wish to receive my gifts. My card is to be enclosed and the gift is to be delivered in time for Christmas. (If you wish hams sent directly to your own home, simply omit this list.)

My name.....

Address.....

Town..... State.....

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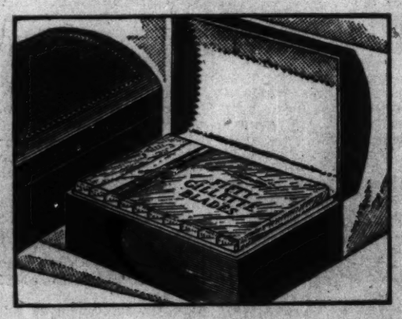

IF YOU want to give something sensible, practical and useful this Christmas, give the Gillette "Fifty-Box." Its fifty new Gillette Blades assure him months of shaving comfort. In a handsome gift case, $5.00 at all dealers'.

Has he a Gillette New De Luxe Razor? Eight beautiful models in distinctive cases, each with ten Gillette New De Luxe Blades. $5.00 to $75.00 at the better shops.

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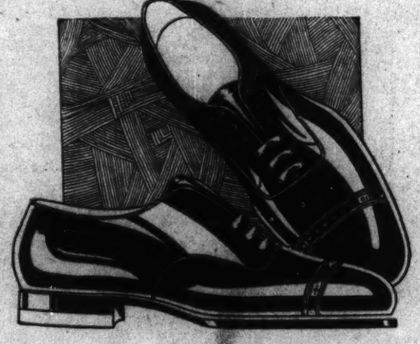

The Boot-Strap Theory Exploded!

Up to the time of going to press, we have received no conclusive evidence of anyone lifting himself up by his bootstraps. However, another popular form of lifting is going on . . . by the Walk-Over Main Spring* Arch. This resilient, air-cushioned support, concealed in the sole, raises human speed and efficiency. The BRISTOL, with this famous Arch, is shown in black calf.

[*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

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NAVAL SPENDING OF $170,000,000 URGED IN HOUSE

Bill on Parity Plan Assures Work Would Be Divided Among Four Yards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Building the United States Navy to the position of parity with that of Great Britain, as authorized by the London Naval Treaty, had its legislative keel laid in the House on Dec. 8 when Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee introduced a bill to put a $170,000,000 shipbuilding program into operation.

The bill calls for new ships to cost approximately $130,000,000. It also provides $30,000,000 for modernization of the battleships New Mexico, Mississippi and Idaho; $5,000,000 for airplanes to operate with the fleet, and $5,000,000 for a Pacific coast dirigible base, free sites for which have been offered to the navy at Sunnyvale and Camp Kearney, Calif.

Four navy yards—New York, Boston, Norfolk and Philadelphia—are all to receive a share of the new ship construction if the bill passes Congress, in which case considerable employment would be made available in each of these cities. The bill provides a one-year program which is entirely supplementary to others now in effect including that for ten 8-inch gun cruisers.

An airplane carrier of 13,800 tons is the largest single item provided in the bill. It would cost $27,650,000. The next largest ships is a 10,000-ton cruiser to be mounted with an experimental fly-off deck for airplanes, to cost $20,780,000.

Other items are: one cruiser of 7500 tons carrying 6-inch guns, $16,605,000; four submarines, of 1100 tons each, $17,600,000; and 10 destroyers and one destroyer leader, $47,000,000.

Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of Naval Operations, will testify before the House Naval Committee on Dec. 10 when they will take up Mr. Britten's proposals.

In a brief message which accompanied the new construction program, Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, told the House committee that the most important naval legislation before this session of Congress is the bill providing funds to modernize the battleships. At the proper time, the Administration will ask that $20,000,000 of the amount be made available for modernization of two of the ships immediately.

Under this plan $10,000,000 probably would be used for that purpose this year, $10,000,000 made available next year and $10,000,000 for the third ship in 1933. The Navy Department wants work to be started on two of the vessels simultaneously, but prefers to keep the third active until one of the others is returned to service.

SINCLAIR LEWIS LAUDS DREISER AND O'NEILL

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (AP)—Theodore Dreiser and Eugene O'Neill were held up to the Nobel Prize committee on Dec. 9 by Sinclair Lewis, American novelist and winner of the 1930 prize for literature, as deserving young American literati. One of many interviewers who met him asked to whom the prize should have gone if it had not been awarded to him. Mr. Lewis answered promptly:

"Theodore Dreiser and, next to him, Eugene O'Neill."

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Established 1846
The City of Hamilton often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada has the unusual distinction of being a centre of what is said to be the greatest industrial area and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.
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Kellogg to Receive Nobel Medal at Oslo

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, former American Secretary of State, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1929, and Dr. Nathan Soederblom, laureate for 1930, will receive their diplomas and medals on Dec. 10 at a ceremony to be attended by King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav.

The presentation will be made by Prof. Frederik Stang, chairman of the Nobel Committee.

Mr. Kellogg, who arrived here on Dec. 8, doesn't take much stock in all the talk about a new war in Europe.

"I don't believe in any new European war," he told reporters. "There are many problems in Europe, many of which have already been solved and others which will be solved."

He declined to take any credit for the Kellogg Peace Pact, saying it was Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, who proposed the original plan which resulted in the pact.

He refused to be quoted on Sinclair Lewis, who is to receive the Nobel award for literature.

"It wouldn't be fair," Mr. Kellogg said, "for one winner to discuss another."

Radical Poles Mark 'Prison' on Ballots

WARSAW (AP)—Poland's equivalent to the American "Remember the Alamo" rang through the halls of Parliament as the new Sejm assembled to organize on Dec. 9. The radical Opposition, instead of marking names on their ballots for Speaker, indorsed them "Prison of Brest-Litovsk," reminding the nation of treatment accorded Opposition deputies in that prison fortress.

The Parliament was opened by Premier Slawek, who read the President's decree, which stated that constitutional reform was the principal task before the Assembly.

After he had begun to speak the Communists cried, "Down with the Fascist régime!" A signal from the presiding officer caused guards to eject them from the hall. They returned a few minutes later, when the ceremony of administering the oath began, and created no disturbance when members of the radical Opposition who had been imprisoned at Brest-Litovsk took their places. Casimir Switalski, the Pilsudski candidate, was then elected Speaker.

UNION COAL MINERS VOTE FOR OFFICERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Union coal miners in North America voted on Dec. 9 in the biennial election for international and district officers of the United Mine Workers of America. All returns must be in the headquarters here, where tellers are prepared to tabulate and check the vote, by Dec. 31.

All international officers—John L. Lewis, president; Philip Murray, vice-president, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, are unopposed and will be reëlected.

Time Was When Everything Used on the Farm Was Made There

THE WAYS OF FOREFATHERS
Upper, Left to Right—Mrs. Ethan Jones, South Royalton, Vt., Spinning in the Old Way; Edward I. Flint, Tunbridge (Vt.) Cobbler, Does His Work in the Home.
Bottom—Mrs. C. K. Smith, East Bethel, Vt., Weaving on a Hand-Loom as Used in Former Days.

FARM PRODUCTS SHOW ATTRACTS WIDE INTEREST

Goods From All New England States Show Soil Progress to Date

A bird's-eye view of New England farming, with a graphic reminder of the strides made in agricultural methods in the last century, was presented Dec. 9, when the New England Farm Products Show opened at Horticultural Hall, Boston.

The first growers' show to cover the New England states, the exhibition was arranged primarily to afford visiting delegates to the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting this week in Boston an opportunity to view the products from every New England state.

Coöperating in the enterprise arranged by the Massachusetts committee is the New Engigand Fruit Show and the Massachusetts Roadside Stand Association.

While the arrangements of farm products in pleasing designs on the main floor were duly appreciated by the visitors at the pre-view enjoyed by federation members, attention was devoted to the display of antiques brought from the Tunbridge Fair in Vermont, and set up in the basement of the hall.

There was the ancient maple sugar outfit, with its wooden buckets, outdoor kettles, wooden ladles, shoulder yokes, and wooden spouts bringing vivid memories of the day when "sugarin' off" was anything but the well-organized industry it is today.

There was the old wooden shaving horse on which the hand made shingles of old New England were shaved; the pump log outfit, which bored water pipes from tree trunks; the revolving wooden rake, hand-operated corn sheller, wooden rakes with handles made from a tree crotch, and the old cobbler's bench with its wooden lasts and ancient tools. Then the hand loom, spinning wheel, strawhat making implements, and other half-forgotten objects which great-grandmothers of today love to tell about.

The Daniel Webster plow, which was presented to the statesman by admiring friends and used by him in Marshfield, Mass., back in 1840, is likewise on display in the hall.

In the center of the exhibition hall proper a huge pile of apples furnishes a background for the State of Massachusetts outlined in white and filled with glowing cranberries. To one side is another display of apples arranged in colors to form interesting patterns. The Massachusetts Roadside Stand Association also has an interesting display which promotes the inspected roadside stand. Another section is devoted to Maine apple and potato growers and still another to the New England label, showing its divers applications to the many products of the section.

The Connecticut Vegetable Growers, the Boston Market Gardeners Association, New England Cranberry Sales Company, Massachusetts Home Canners Association and the Market Garden Field Station each contribute to the section set aside for the display of vegetables.

At the preshowing for federation members, Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, was the speaker at a brief program welcoming visiting farmers to New England. The burden of his address was for the abandonment of unprofitable farm areas and the greater specialization in crops.

ROMEO IN ARABIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A representation of "Romeo and Juliet" in Arabic was recently carried out by the Syrians in this city. The audience, mainly Syrian, evidenced keen enjoyment and understanding of the main features of the performance, all the parts being well taken in the Arabic tongue.

ROOSEVELT URGES SCHOOL FUNDS FOR PORTO RICO

Vocational Education Declared Great Need of Island Republic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An important portion of the program of Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico, for placing inhabitants of the insular republic on a footing of equal opportunity with other citizens of the United States was put well on the way to completion on Dec. 8. On that day the House Committee on Education unanimously reported out a bill providing $100,000 for vocational education on the island.

Other bills providing appropriations for Porto Rico are now before Congress, some of them for larger sums, but it is this one which, in the opinion of Governor Roosevelt, will go the farthest toward permanently raising the living conditions of the people and making them the equals in every way of other citizens of the Republic.

The bill is intended to make available to Porto Rico federal funds for educational purposes proportional to those already provided for the 48 states. They are subject for use only when matched by equal appropriations of the island government.

In urging favorable consideration of the bill before the committee Governor Roosevelt pointed out that Porto Rico has a population of 450 persons to the square mile, the majority of whom are at present unemployed. The only solutions to the problem, he said, lie in intensification of agriculture and introduction of new industries.

Provisions of the bill specify that $30,000 of the sum shall be used for salaries of teachers of agricultural subjects, $30,000 for teachers of trade and industrial subjects, and $30,000 for home economics for girls.

If passed, Governor Roosevelt explained that the bill would make it possible to buy materials for school construction in localities where none at present exist. Boys have already learned enough, through vocational work, to be able actually to construct the buildings as well as make the furniture, he explained, which would greatly extend the value of the appropriation to the people.

John S. Schafer (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, objected that letting boys build their own school amounted to child labor and might take work away from authorized tradesmen. In reply Governor Roosevelt introduced Santiago Iglesias, member of the Porto Rico Senate and president of the Federation of Labor of the island, who testified that that organization was heartily in support of the measure.

TELEPHONE RATE REVISION SOUGHT IN MICHIGAN

State's Attorney-General Applies for State-Wide Investigation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

DETROIT—Some fine points hinging on present conditions have come up for consideration in the relationship between the Michigan Bell Telephone Company and its patrons.

An issue that has arisen between the company and the State Utilities Commission revolves around the question of whether telephone rates may be raised to make up losses in revenues or should be reduced in consonance with the public's ability to pay.

In the Federal Court here a decision has just been handed down, setting forth that the telephone company is operating at a deficit of $3,000,000 annually and should be allowed a rate sufficiently higher to put the service back on an even keel financially. Wilber M. Brucker, Attorney-General for the State, has announced that an appeal will be taken from this ruling.

The other phase of the situation centers in an application by the Attorney-General to the utilities commission for a state-wide investigation to determine whether, under present economic conditions, a reduction of telephone rates is warranted. The Michigan Bell Company representative appeared before the commission, in answer to summons, and both the State and company presented brief testimony.

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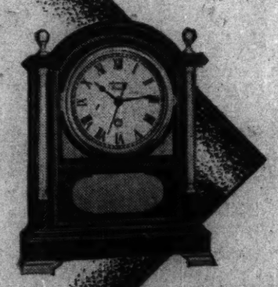

Reproduction of an 18th-century English clock, finished in antique mahogany with curly maple inlay. Solid brass mountings, silver-plated dial. 10 inches high. $42.50.

A living room clock of restful simplicity. Mahogany-finished case, silvered dial; width at base 16½ inches. $18.00. Other living room clocks, $9.95 to $70.00.

Add to these good traits the fact that they need never be wound, oiled, or regulated—and you'll realize why these brand new Manning-Bowman Synchronous Motor Clocks are among the most universally *wanted* gifts of this or any year.

The designs of Manning-Bowman electric clocks are unusually lovely; the prices noteworthy for their modesty. You'll find them in fine electric shops, and in leading department and jewelry stores. (If you cannot find them nearby, send your check direct to Manning, Bowman & Co., Meriden, Connecticut.)

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The synchronous motor which moves the hands has a revolving part with cogs . . .

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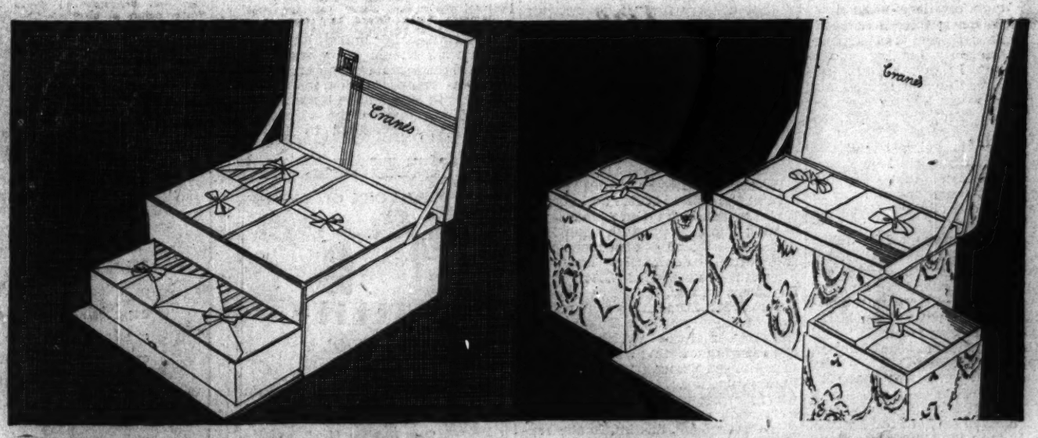
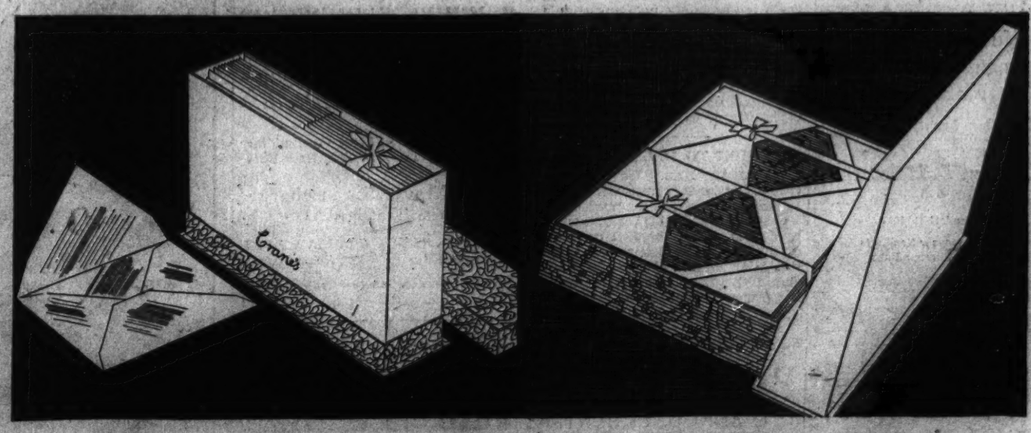


CRANE'S KID FINISH. How charmingly its gray, silver and gold suggest the urbanity of Christmas sentiment! From a man, this gift is worthy of a feminine nod of approval. $10.

CRANE'S KID FINISH. A rose and green silk brocaded box with generous assortment of paper and silver-edged cards. A delicate compliment from a man to a woman. $20.



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REICH REGIME SAVED BY VOTES OF LABOR RANKS

Social Democrats Rally Against Fascist and Communist Forces

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Government's victory in Parliament, which refused by a majority of 40 votes the demand for suspension of the 29 financial decrees, has averted gravest danger from the German Republic.

One might almost say it saved democracy, prevented a development heading for chaos, and is now serving as a welcome light, piercing to some degree the darkness which still obscures the immediate future of this nation.

But the war between upholders of the present régime and its enemies is still on. The former won the battle, but to all appearances it was not the last one. It showed that the present Parliament, despite its vast number of antiparliamentary deputies, was capable of producing a majority supporting the Government in meeting the nation's most urgent financial needs.

Labor Backs Régime

The Government's calm determination impressed the House. During the first two days of the short session of the Reichstag, which ended with this important decision, a wide police cordon encircled the Parliament Building in order to ward off antiparliamentary demonstrations.

The Social Democrats, in other words, Labor, had grouped themselves around the democratic system in order to help the Government and ward off the advancing forces of Fascism, of old-time autocracy and Communism.

Meanwhile little groups in the Government threatened to break out and join the antiparliamentarians. Almost one-half of the votes given in support of the Government came from Labor ranks.

Labor realizes that if this Government falls, something resembling a dictatorship may be established. For there is no other majority group in this Reichstag unless a government would be formed with help of the Fascisti. Dissolution of the Reichstag and new elections would only strengthen the Rrdicals.

The Government has now a breathing time to turn to other pressing problems, all of which are of such a nature that they actually endanger peace and order in the country and ultimately the present régime.

Used by Communists

Foremost is the distress of the people, who are undergoing great hardships owing to unemployment, high taxation, wage cuts and a resultant lowered standard of living.

Communists are making the most of the situation. Scarcely a day passes on which there is not some demonstration somewhere and casualties are now frequent.

Another question demanding immediate attention is foreign policies. Here the Fascisti and Nationalists have been violently inciting public feeling against Poland, against the Treaty of Versailles and reparations during recent weeks. They are determined to "awaken" the people, as they say.

Adolf Hitler is going about the country preaching against pacifism. Nationalists demand that "the old military spirit once more rule in Germany," some of their Reichstag members declared.

Attacks are showering on Dr. Julius Curtius, Reich Foreign Minister, for not having taken more drastic action on the question of reported Polish terrorizing of German minorities and thus not paying consideration to an "awkened people," and upon the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Joseph Wirbh.

A startling speech was made by the new leader of the German People's Party, Edward Dingeldey, who declared himself in favor of the Fascisti. This party is in the Government, and represents industrial interests.

What the effect of the action of one of the leading government parties for the Fascisti and against the policy of international reconciliation will have on Germany's Government cannot be foretold. Thus there are yet countless rocks ahead.

Use of emergency decrees by the Cabinet naturally has been water for the mills of opponents of parliamentarianism who argue that the German people are good laborers but cannot govern themselves and need to be ruled. Supporters of Parliament, however, maintain the use of the decree was an exception in exceptional times.

Replying to this antiparliamentary and antidemocratic propaganda, the Koelnische Zeitung, one of the leading bourgeois papers here writes:

"It were better if all parties who want a strong government should enable its existence by showing more self-discipline. Past events have not yet proved that there is no room for parliamentary system in Germany.

"They only showed that it was not easy to lead it up to perfection within so short a period as 12 years and after a lost war, in a severe economic situation, in the face of urgent legislative work, and of the tendency of the nation to split into various groups and parties. Has any other country in the world accomplished this already?" asks the paper.

United States Urged to Turn From Old Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The United States has reached that stage in its development where the task of tapping enormous natural resources must be replaced by careful economic and political planning for a position in a world remade in the last century by natural science and invention, according to C. E. Hodges of Boston, president of the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies, in an address opening the eleventh annual meeting of his organization here on Dec. 5.

"We must adopt one of two courses," Mr. Hodges said; "either virtually cut ourselves off from the rest of the world and keep our trade and politics within our own borders or else adopt a world viewpoint and coördinate our trade and politics in world affairs.

"We cannot afford to furnish money and supplies to nations again who cannot repay us without threatening our own internal economic structure. We cannot again recklessly espouse such unsound plans as the wild extravagance of installment selling.

"Nor can we continue for long with a system of government which may leave us without effective executive leadership and may prevent the reasonable exercise of the will of the people on great questions."

Mr. Hodges criticized American business interests that have and are furnishing material, instruction and credit to Soviet Russia.

"These very things some of our industries are furnishing Russia," he said, "are being turned into weapons by that country for use against our own markets in an unfair and wholly hostile competition."

Stimson Denies Italian Rumors

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Persistent reports, both in the United States and abroad, that the American Government was putting financial pressure upon Italy in the interest of disarmament were emphatically denied by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in a statement on Dec. 8.

This is Mr. Stimson's second refutation of these stories within a week. His first denial was informal, but with the reports persisting and the Italian Government through its Ambassador here protesting, Mr. Stimson issued the following unequivocal statement:

"In view of persistent rumors that this Government has informally represented to bankers its disapproval of loans to Italy as a means of bringing pressure in favor of disarmament, I wish to make it perfectly clear that there is absolutely no foundation for any such rumors. No loans to Italy have been discussed by this department formally or informally or in any way whatever and I have not heard of any such suggestions or discussions by any representative of the Government."

LEGION TO INVITE PRINCE

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Ralph T. O'Neil, national commander of the American Legion, announced on Dec. 7 that the Prince of Wales would be invited to attend the 1931 convention of the Legion in Detroit. He said an invitation would be issued as soon as arrangements were made for observing proper formalities.

'GAS' TO FLOW THROUGH PIPE 1350 MILES LONG

Oklahoma to Send Its Product to Chicago by Line Under Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla.—One of the major industrial projects in progress in the United States is the construction of a pipe line 1350 miles long and extending from Ponca City to Chicago and other Great Lakes points. The line is being constructed by the Great Lakes Pipe Line Company and will cost more than $12,000,000, according to Harry Moreland, vice-president and general manager of the company.

During November 1650 men were employed on this project, and eventually, Mr. Moreland says, nearly 3000 will be employed. After the completion of the line he says its operation will employ 300 men all the time.

This line is being built for the carrying of gasoline only. It is said to be one of the first attempts to pump gasoline through pipe lines for great distances. Officers say that this line will not decrease railway transportation of gasoline from this point over 20 per cent, if that, for the reason that the line is taking gasoline into approximately new territories, opening up new markets.

The Continental Oil Company, whose officials, to a great part, are officials also of the Great Lakes Pipe Line Company, has its headquarters and its greatest petroleum refinery here, and the capacity is to be increased to supply additional markets. Daniel J. Moran of Ponca City is president of both the Continental and the Great Lakes companies.

Originally the Great Lakes Pipe Line Company was owned solely by the Continental and Barnsdall Oil Companies. Since announcement of intention was first made, only four months ago, four other companies have purchased interests, and now the six participating companies include the Continental, Barnsdall corporation, Mid-Continent Petroleum Company, Skelly Oil Company, Pure Oil Company, and Phillips Pipe Line Company.

The line will be a common carrier, but all gasoline transported must come up to the highest standard. The participation of the six companies, according to officials, is considered one of the greatest coöperative ventures of such nature in oil history. The pipe line, according to the territory served, ranges from 4 to 8 inches in size, with the greater portion being of 6-inch pipe.

Thus far 263 miles of the main gasoline line have been laid, with pipe strung along over an additional 100 miles, ready to be placed underground. From Ponca City the line has been completed 55 miles east to Barnsdall, Okla. The route is thence north to Kansas City and thence north and east to Des Moines, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Chicago line will cross the Mississippi River at Princeton, Ia.

In addition to the main lines there will be two smaller branch lines upon which work should begin soon. The first will connect Barnsdall and Tulsa, Okla.—a distance of 60 miles. The second is to take off the Kansas City-Des Moines line in the vicinity of Lester, Ia., and extend to Omaha, Neb.

Twenty-four pumping stations, to keep the gasoline moving through the lines, are to be erected between Ponca City and Chicago and Minneapolis.

Texas to Ship 'Gas' by 760-Mile Pipe Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS—Thirty thousand barrels of gasoline a day will be the capacity of the 760-mile pipe line under construction for the Phillips Pipe Line Company, subsidiary of the Phillips Petroleum Company, between the Texas Panhandle and the $3,000,000 terminal being built just south of East St. Louis, Ill.

The new line is designated for capacity operation with 15 booster stations along the route, which will receive the oil at approximately 50 pounds pressure and deliver it back into the line between 750 and 800 pounds pressure.

A departure from the conventional motor-driven direct-connected circulating pumps at the booster stations will be their displacement by gas engines, which will drive high-speed pumps through step-up gears at an impeller speed of 3500 revolutions a minute.

CURBING OF WOMEN SMOKERS PROPOSED

The Anti-Smoking League for Women, Inc., received its charter at its office, 10 Tremont Street, Boston, Dec. 8. According to Mrs. Ethel McClean, assistant secretary, the league hopes to show women who do not smoke, and the children who have not yet thought of it, that the majority of men in the United States do not like to see women using tobacco.

It is announced at headquarters that 100,000 cards and small posters will be distributed in parked cars and among automobile owners Dec. 10. They are to bear the league picture, a smiling child, with the words, "A flower to grow and blossom fair." It is stated there will be no attempt to reform women smokers. The effort is to be wholly preventative.

WORKERS TURN TO THE SENATE FOR WAGE RISE

Refuse to Accept Action of House in Voting Down Appropriation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Government employees, disappointed in their hopes for salary increases by an adverse vote in the House of Representatives, have turned their attention to the Senate.

Indications that the National Federation of Federal Employees would contest the House action in every possible way were contained in a statement given out Dec. 7 by Luther C. Steward, its president.

"The federation," he said, "does not accept the action taken in the House as final and will present the issue to the Senate with the firm belief that the final outcome will be reflected in a verdict for fair dealing and not arbitrary use of power."

The amendment passed by the House prohibiting use of appropriations for the purpose of salary increases does not as yet apply to the entire appropriation bill. William R. Wood, (R.), Representative from Indiana, first introduced the amendment to that effect, but it was ruled out on a point of order on the ground that the HoHuse at that time was considering only the Treasury and Post Office appropriations.

Mr. Wood then introduced a substitute amendment applying only to the legislation under discussion, signifying at the same time his intention to propose a similar rider to each section of the appropriations. The vote sustaining his amendment was 139 to 90.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, was the principal speaker in favor of the employees, contending that failure to grant them the usual and proper salary adjustments amounted to decreasing their wages.

John J. Boylan (D.), Representative from New York, supported Mr. LaGuardia, declaring that Congressmen were better able to stand a loss than the average government worker and suggesting that, if Congress is going to curtail salaries, it start with its own.

"If we adopt this amendment," Mr. LaGuardia contended, "we are placing ourselves in a ridiculous if not dishonest position. We are telling private industry not to lose courage and to maintain wages, and yet this amendment would forbid an increase authorized by law to an underpaid government worker."

BUSINESS MAN PLANS ADVERTISING DRIVE

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. (AP)—W. K. Kellogg, chairman of the board of the Kellogg Company, cereal manufacturers, said on Dec. 8 that his company's confidence in the improvement in business in 1931 has resulted in plans for the largest advertising program in its history.

Mr. Kellogg said the company had done the biggest business in its history during the past year, and that as a result of this experience the enlarged 1931 program had been adopted.

INDIANS ARE AFFECTED BY GAME DEPLETION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Reports that the Indians in various parts of western Canada are in a serious plight are to be investigated personally by the Minister of the Interior and Indian Affairs in the Canadian Government, T. G. Murphy, who will make a trip to the Indian reserves.

Although every effort is being made to help the Indians during the winter, Indian agents are reporting that the prospects are far from encouraging. One of the chief factors in the situation, it is claimed, is the depletion of game due to the activities of white hunters.

Texas Tries Cloth in Road Building; Cotton Canvas Is Used as a Filler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—In Dixie they're building roads of cloth, or partly so. That is, use of cotton canvas as a highway construction material has been made in a Texas experiment, and, it is understood here, also in South Carolina.

The main interest in the experiment, over the success of which engineers admittedly disagree, lies in the possible new market for cotton which its general use in road building would bring about.

One should not get the idea that the so-called cloth road is a canvas-carpeted thoroughfare, for the cotton fabric as used in the experiment at Gonzales, a small city east of here, is a filler placed between more commonly used construction materials.

The principal advantage claimed for the cloth is the strength it imparts by holding together other materials used in highway building. From an engineering viewpoint, the following purported benefits also are listed:

"Increased supporting strength of surfacing material, by preventing rain water from soaking in; reduced failure of impervious surface treatment, by strengthening the treatment's resistance to shear and holding broken pieces in place; tendency to delay displacement of small pieces of surface on the edges of the road; delaying the formation of corrugations, by restraining flow or displacement of materials."

Edward T. Templin, State Highway Department maintenance engineer, with headquarters at Yoakum, Tex., has given the department a comprehensive report of the 468-foot experimental stretch at Gonzales.

The base of the road consisted of crushed flint clay gravel, shaped, rolled and opened to traffic 30 days before the prime coat of light tar was applied. (On a further short section, asphalt, instead, was tried as a primer.) After 17 hours, but while the prime coat remained sticky enough to hold the cloth in place, cotton fabric was spread longitudinally along the entire surface of the road treatment. Then, on top of the fabric, asphalt was applied. Over this surface was spread crushed limestone cover material, which, leveled and shaped, was rolled with a five-tone roller.

That done, the road was ready for traffic.

The cotton fabric used weighed three ounces per yard 38 inches wide and cost .085 per yard. The cost of the entire project, at the rate of $4223 per mile, was regarded by some engineers as high, but it was agreed that the fact that it was a small experimental job should be taken into consideration.

While use of cloth in road building may not be found generally practical, the experiments are typical of efforts to find new markets for the South's staple crop. Here in Texas a state laboratory to seek new uses for cotton has been proposed as a counter-proposal to acreage-reduction of legislation suggested as a means of raising prices for the crop.

Chemists Produce Cotton From Iron

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Carelton Ellis of New York told the annual convention of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Dec. 8, of a new German process for making cotton from iron. Except for the color, which is blackish, he said it looks and feels like cotton and will burn about as easily as cotton.

Mr. Ellis also told of the German process for producing urea, made from a mixture of ammonia and carbon dioxide gasses. Urea, he explained, not only is used for fertilizer, but for manufacture of unbreakable chinaware.

Motorists may look for further improvement of gasoline and lubricants from the hydrogenation process, said H. E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, who predicted it could be made to convert crude petroleum completely into gasoline of high quality.

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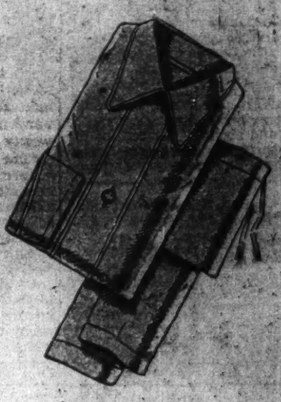

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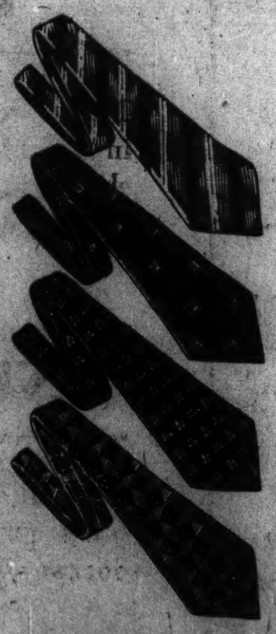

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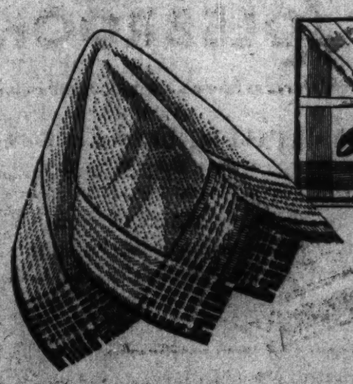

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HURLEY TO PUSH WATERWAY WORK TO COMPLETION

Will Comprise 9000 Miles of Inland Navigable Canals and Rivers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's waterways program will continue to be carried out until an integrated, unified, inland waterways system comprising 9000 miles of navigable rivers and canals, penetrating the agricultural interior of the United States, has been completed, Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, told the opening session of the twenty-sixth convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Conference here Dec. 9.

The War Department, he said, has given much study to the administration of the $350,000,000 program authorized by Congress last July, pushing immediate operations where the maximum public benefit will be achieved. Improvements in major seacoast ports, vital to the foreign commerce of the nation, will be pushed to the "earliest completion," he promised.

Stressing the necessity for water transportation that will penetrate the interior of the nation, Mr. Hurley pointed out that the all-rail rate on agricultural implements from Moline, Ill., to the Pacific coast cities is $1.86 per 100 pounds, while this freight is being carried from Moline by the federal barge line and by ocean line through the Panama Canal to the Pacific coast for 75 cents per 100 pounds.

"It is evident," he added, "that industries in the upper Mississippi Valley cannot use the rail-water rate and compete on the west coast with industries along the east coast of the United States, nor with industries in Canada and other countries. We have a farm problem in the great middle West, and nothing could contribute more to the solution of that problem than the building of industry in the midst of agriculture."

The 1930 census disclosed that population in the states in the agricultural area during the last 10 years has not kept pace with states "which enjoy the blessings of water transportation," Mr. Hurley added, pointing out that a reduced representation of these states in Congress "is a distressing result" of this condition.

"I know," he told the convention in conclusion, "that you will continue to look upon the program as a national rather than a local one, and that you will not demand local developments at a rate that will be in conflict with the principles of sound engineering and sound economics. We must not permit this program to return or be hampered by the old pork barrel system."

A plea for increased patronage from American industry, agriculture and tourists for ships flying the American flag was laid before the convention by T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

Because American ships are transporting only about 40 per cent of the tonnage and about 33 per cent of the value of the total ocean-borne foreign trade, their competitors are annually benefited to the extent of millions of dollars which under a more equitable division of service would go to the support of American lines, Mr. O'Connor said.

The development of the American flag shipping to the point where it is "sufficient to carry the greater portion of our commerce," the goal fixed by the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, will be attained only with the active and hearty cooperation of American shippers, he declared.

Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, pictured a fully developed Great Lakes system with an outlet to the Atlantic that will make possible the loading of ocean-going vessels in the Midwest. He predicted that the Rivers and Harbors Congress will find warm support in Congress for its waterway program.

Europe Increases Aerial Purchases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A continued demand abroad for United States aeronautics products kept exports of these commodities during the first nine months of 1930 within 5 per cent of the record 1929 level.

The total foreign shipments of aircraft, engines and parts from the United States during that period, the Department of Commerce announces, were valued at $6,783,123 as compared with $7,130,916 for the same period of 1929. Complete aircraft went to 19 countries this year, including four nations to which they were not exported during the same period last year. Engines went to 31 countries and parts to 56.

American exporters express the view that one of the most important factors in the position of the export trade of the United States is that air worthiness certificates for export issued by the Department of Commerce are now available for all overseas shipments.

City Deeds Land to Tree in Gratitude for Shade

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Georgia has two trees that own themselves.

A white oak here has been noted for many years as a property owner, and now a deed has been filed transferring 314 square feet of land to a tree at Oxford, Ga.

City commissioners of Oxford signed a deed giving the oak tree the land which it shades because "of holy love and sincere affection entertained by our citizens for this great work of nature."

The Athens oak was deeded to itself by W. H. Jackson.

REPARATIONS CASH SOUGHT FOR EDUCATION

Bill Wants German Debt Payments Applied to Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An appeal for support of a bill to be introduced in Congress, calling for application of German reparation payments to an educational program, similar to that followed in using the Chinese Boxer payments, is made by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan in the December issue of the news bulletin of the Institute of International Education, of which he is the director.

The bill would provide for distribution through educational channels, of Germany's payments for the cost of maintaining the United States Army of Occupation in the Rhineland for four years after the World War—a sum which averages 25,200,000 marks (about $5,800,000) for 37 years. Dr. Duggan urges support of the bill by all interested in international good will as a gesture that would serve immensely to strengthen world amity.

He recalls that, following the Boxer uprising in 1900, the United States, out of its share of the indemnity demanded of China by the powers, remitted $11,961,121.66, "as evidence of good will towards China," the interest from this amount to be applied to the education of young Chinese in institutions of higher education in the United States.

In 1924, the United States remitted the remainder of the indemnity, to be administered by the China Foundation, whose governing board is made up of distinguished Americans and Chinese.

"There hardly can be any doubt of the profound effect of this action," Dr. Duggan continues. "It unquestionably strengthened the friendship of the Chinese people for the United States. Moreover, the thousands of returned students were agents in the modernization of Chinese education and civilization generally. The interest of the fund is distributed among Chinese educational institutions for the improvement of education in science through better equipment, library facilities and teachers.

"Would it not be opportune to take similar action with reference to at least part of the annual payments received from Germany for the expenses of the Army of Occupation? Germany is struggling against great obstacles at the present time to maintain its integrity by meeting its financial obligations to foreign governments. It can hardly be doubted that such a gesture of good will would be much appreciated by the German people and would strengthen the friendly relations that have developed between the peoples of Germany and the United States since the war."

In the event of the passage of the proposed bill, Dr. Duggan urges that not only students, but teachers and men and women engaged in educational activities outside of schools and colleges should be included in the project. He envisages international conferences of scholars and educators at which "important problems of international education which cause irritation even today," might be considered.

Power Commission Members Protested

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With all five appointees to the Federal Power Commission facing critical interrogation by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, two of the group were singled out by Senators-elect on Dec. 8 for vigorous protest.

Huey P. Long, Governor of Louisiana (D.), Senator-elect, in a communication to James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, challenged the appointment by the President of Marcel Garsaud of Louisiana, to the commission, and urged that witnesses he is sending to the capital be heard on the nominee.

"I protest against the appointment of Marcel Garsaud as a member of the said power body," Governor Long wired Mr. Couzens, "and offer witnesses to prove that he is obligated to power interests and unfit for the position."

A similar protest was received by the committee from Josiah W. Bailey (D.), Senator-elect from North Carolina, against Frank R. McNinch, appointee to the commission from North Carolina. Mr. Bailey characterized Mr. McNinch's selection as "transparently political," and declared that the latter waged an extensive political campaign in 1928, spending considerable money which he has refused to report on and that it was widely rumored that these funds came from power companies.

Georgia Governor Considers Economy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Recommendations of consolidation and reorganization in the present governmental agencies of this State which would reduce the 105 to 17 departments, was handed to Gov. L. G. Hardman in a report filed recently by Searle, Miller & Co., national, state and municipal accountants of New York, who had been engaged by Governor Hardman for the purpose of making a survey of governmental conditions in the State.

The seventeen departments which the report proposes, to take care of the work of those now existing by absorbing many others, are as follows: Department of Finance, Treasury, Revenue, Agriculture, Industrial Relations, Corporations, Public Service Commission, Highways and Public Works; Conservation, Health, Public Welfare, Education, Board of Regents for the university system, Audits, Secretary of State, Law and State Library.

The Governor states that he cannot determine as to the necessity of an extra session of the Georgia Legislature until after reading and giving close consideration to the report.

Hymns of Wesleys to Works of Aiken Found in Anthology of Georgia Poetry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Publication of an anthology of Georgia poetry, from the hymns of John and Charles Wesley down to the work of Conrad Aiken, formerly of Savannah, winner of the most recent Pulitzer poetry prize, is announced by the Oglethorpe University Press.

"The anthology, which is executed on a more comprehensive scale than any hitherto attempted, will be, it is believed, the standard work on the subject. In addition to the poetry and a number of critical essays by the editors, the volume contains an introduction by Nathan Haskell Dole, Boston critic, whose detached estimate of the Georgia poets is considered extremely significant and valuable.

Sidney Lanier, southern songster, whose recent recognition in European literary circles has extended his sphere of fame in his own country, is amply represented, as is also the late Charles W. Hubner, who was proclaimed the poet laureate of Dixie.

Among the contemporary poets whose work has been included in the anthology are Thornwell Jacobs, president and founder of Oglethorpe University; Dr. Mary Brent Whiteside, vice-president of the London Poetry Society, and Mary McKinley Cobb, whose "Swallow Flights," posthumously published last year by the Oglethorpe University Press, received instant acclamation.

Discussing the ultimate aims and objectives of the Oglethorpe University Press, Dr. Whiteside, who has recently become its book editor, said that "the final outcome of the so-called renaissance of southern letters, if any of the section is to be established on a permanent basis, must progress in the direction of a publishing center in the South."

The Oglethorpe University Press is one of a number of movements toward this goal, according to Dr. Whiteside, and it expects to announce shortly the publication of several other important books, including a beautifully illustrated book of child verse, and an official anthology of international compass.

The Westminster Magazine, for 14 years the Oglethorpe University quarterly, is soon to be enlarged and extended in scope with a view to its becoming a periodical of recognized national standing, she declared. All work at the Oglethorpe University Press, except binding, is done by students in the university.

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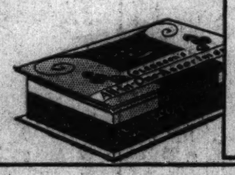
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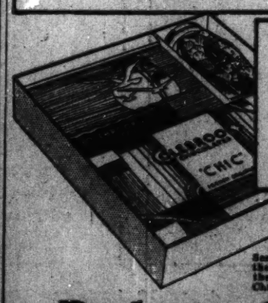
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POLITICAL RAID ON EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM CHARGED

Mississippi Governor's Policy Criticized by College Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—"A political raid on our educational institutions," is the way officials of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools describe the administrative policy of Gov. Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi and two boards of trustees of state institutions of which he is chairman.

The charge was made during a discussion of the situation arising from the discharging of employees and members of the faculties, "without charges" and "without defense," of four Mississippi schools. As a result, these schools were suspended from membership by the association. This was the outstanding action taken by the association in a five-day session here which closed Dec. 5.

The schools suspended are the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, the University of Mississippi, the Mississippi State Teachers College at Harrisburg, and the Mississippi State College for Women. The suspension will remain in effect until its removal is voted by the association, after it is recommended by the executive committee and its commission on higher institutions, and the suspension is to become effective Sept. 1, 1931.

"This is the most outstanding action taken by the association in its 35 years of existence," Guy E. Snavely, president of the Birmingham-Southern College, who was reëlected secretary and treasurer to the association, said in an interview. "The action of Governor Bilbo has resulted in what are political boards rather than educational boards to govern the policies of these educational institutions in the State of Mississippi. There are two boards involved of both of which the Governor is the chairman and the appointments for which he makes.

"True educational work cannot go forward under such a handicap, and the action of the association will issue a warning and prove a healthful deterrent against similar political inroads into the realm of education."

The action suspending these schools was taken upon the recommendation of the executive committee, which issued the following statement:

"The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States condemns with all possible emphasis the ruthless manner in which the board of trustees, having control of the University of Mississippi, Mississippi Agricultural & Mechanical College and the Mississippi State College for Women recently took action against administrative officers, teachers and employees of these institutions.

"The wholesale dropping of scores of officers and teachers without charges, without the opportunity of defense, without action by the administrative head of the institution, puts such a board outside the category of educational bodies.

"The action above indicated not only the control, but the active management of these Mississippi institutions were taken over by the Governor and a small group of his appointees, with which group this association has little in common and can make no agreement. The same general conditions have prevailed in the management of the Mississippi State Teachers College at Hattiesburg.

"We cannot accept recent statements of the Governor and recent action of the trustees either as a satisfactory explanation of the past, or as adequate guarantees for the future."

Randolph Renamed for Chamber Chief

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Col. Robert Isham Randolph, who as president of the Chicago Association of Commerce has been a leader in the campaign against crime, has been nominated for a second term beginning in January, it was announced Jan. 8. The selection of Colonel Randolph for another term by the regular nominating committee, the announcement said, is tantamount to reëlection. Actual balloting will take place next month.

Colonel Randolph is chief of the association's "secret six" who have been active in the anti-crime campaign and the only one of the six whose identity is known.

Since Colonel Randolph assumed the presidency of the association its membership has increased 10 per cent, from 6430 to 7076, which it is assumed indicates that the city's commercial and industrial leaders are in sympathy with his policies.

CLEARING HOUSE OF BUSINESS FAVORED

A national clearing house of business conditions, as a means for preventing depression, was suggested by John Gurney Callan, professor of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, at a meeting of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Dec. 8. He proposed that the clearing house be operated by the Government with business units contributing to its maintenance.

There should be a central bureau, he explained, which would supply business men with complete tabular reports on trade conditions, and enable them to forecast and thus avoid periods of depression. Better understanding and better coöperation between business men of the country is needed, he said.

SCOTTISH DEBATERS DEFEAT B. U. TEAM

The Scottish Universities' debating team won a close decision in an international debate with Boston University, Dec. 8, in Jacob Sleeper Hall. The Scottish debaters were John M. McCormick of Glasgow University and A. B. Wilson of St. Andrew's University.

The visitors, who are touring the country, took the affirmative side of the question "Resolved: That the primary function of a university is to advance the general knowledge of mankind rather than to provide cultural or vocational training." Donald Potter of Warehouse Point, Conn., and William F. Davis of Arlington, Mass., were the members of the Boston University team.

CHINA ADVANCE IN EDUCATION CALLED MARKED

Salvation Army Leader Says Great Progress Made in the Last Three Years

China has shown marked progress along educational lines since the end of the Civil War in 1927, Lieutenant Commander Benjamin Orames, in full charge of the Salvation Army's work in China, said Dec. 8, in an interview. Mr. Orames is in Boston on his way back to the Peiping headquarters of the army, where he has been stationed for the last year. He is a native of Australia and this is his first visit to the United States.

In the 14 years that the army has had forces working in China, Mr. Orames said, much has been accomplished in the way of education. In Hongkong, he said, a large educational institution has been established for girls, while at Shanghai, a similiar institution has been founded for boys. In these progressive "homes," the girls are taught needle, fancy and domestic work and the boys carpet weaving and carpentry.

"It is our endeavor to teach the boys and girls of China a vocation which will be most beneficial to them," M. Orames continued. "The subjects we select are ones which will provide, without question, a substantial income for many years."

Mr. Orames pointed out that the boys are being taught carpentry because of the building boom which is sure to come to China within the next few years. The trade of carpet weaving is a good future for the Chinese youth, he said. There is a world demand for Chinese carpets which, as yet, has never been met.

The Salvation Army has plans under way for another educational home for boys at Peiping. Various trades will be taught and provision made for suitable recreational activities. The Chinese youth, he said, has never indulged in the many forms of recreation which are needed for proper intellectual development. The Army is giving them recreation with education, and the boys and girls by showing greater ability are proving its effectiveness.

"Prospects for China's future are indeed bright," he continued, "and I quote from the President of the Central Governing Board of Trade in England, who said that 'China offers the best opportunity of any country in the world for trade. China has the population and advancement is inevitable. The masses are beginning to realize this and are anxious to attain higher standards of civilization.'"

POWER COMPANIES TO SPEND $4,000,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Four million dollars will be spent by the Narragansett Electric Company and adjoining units of the New England Power Association during 1931 for new construction work, it was announced Dec. 8 by Roy F. Whitney, president of the Narragansett Electric Company. Of this amount $3,000,000 will be spent in greater Providence and approximately $1,000,000 will be expended by the South County Public Service Company, the Attleboro Steam & Electric Company, the Fall River Electric Light Company, and several smaller units.

New Detour Light Station Progresses

With navigation on the Great Lakes closed for the season, work on the new Detour Light Station, located at the mouth of St. Mary's River, which connects Lakes Superior and Huron, has made satisfactory progress, New England officials of the United States Lighthouse Bureau were told at a recent conference in Washington.

Detour Light is one of the few stations, the foundations for which were first assembled on shore and towed to the submarine site on which the light is to stand. A structure of heavy timbers about 60 feet square and 20 feet deep was built and launched during the 1930 season. It was towed to its position and sunk with rock ballast and concrete poured by special process from the bottom, hardening under water. A regulation light is to be built on this foundation next season.

The light takes the place of the old station which is on shore and a considerable distance from the edge of the navigable channel, the two being separated by shallow water. It is part of a program of the lighthouse bureau to replace the oldest stations when they are less advantageously situated, with new ones on the very edge of navigable channels.

GIFTS OF $25,000 IN WILL

Gifts amounting to $25,000 were left under the will of Charles W. Davidson, president and treasurer of the Thomas Long Company, Boston, to religious and educational institutions. Northland College gets $5000 for scholarships, $10,000 goes to the American Board of Foreign Missions for use in Africa, and $10,000 in the form of a trust to the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief.

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RAILROADS SET NEW LOW MARK FOR ACCIDENTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To reduce the number of casualties among employees of Class One railroads, the safety section of the American Railway Association has set a new goal: 33 per cent decline by the end of 1933.

This announcement was made before a regional safety meeting of the association here on Dec. 8 by H. A. Rowe of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, chairman of the safety section.

The railroads in Class One, which includes roads with annual gross revenues in excess of $1,000,000, are rounding out a seven-year period during which employee casualties have been reduced 75 per cent, Mr. Rowe announced, while the goal set in 1922 for this period was but 35 per cent. With this record behind them he pointed out there is no reason why the new mark cannot be attained.

E. G. Evans, superintendent of safety of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, said that only 8 per cent of the total traffic fatalities occur at grade crossings. Were all crossings protected by watchmen, gates, visible or audible signals, he said, the problem would not then be solved, as 40 per cent of the cases now occurring are at crossings so protected.

It will only be when motorists and pedestrians learn properly to conduct themselves at traffic intersections, where most of the casualties occur, that the problem will be controlled, he held.

STUDEBAKER SALES RISE

November sales of Studebaker Corporation totaled 3641 cars, compared with 1639 in November last year.

Mr. Dobbin Neighs His Annual Call for Funds for Horses' Holiday Feast

Those horses who, each Christmas, have trotted hopefully down to Post Office Square to feed on oats and carrots, topped off with a large, red apple may have to seek elsewhere for their Yuletide meal, according to Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Boston.

Federal authorities have seen fit to start construction of the post office building in that locality effectively barring Dobbin and his friends from that part of the city. But the four-footed friends will not be forgotten, if the citizens of Boston and environs will "dig in" and send to the society at 140 Longwood Avenue, the wherewithal to provide the feast. No self-respecting horse would beg a gift, but no self-respecting and hungry horse would refuse one if it came in the shape of a bag of crisp oats and a vegetable or two.

Day after day Dobbin goes uncomplainingly on his way pulling trucks or cart, up hill and down, all over the city. No matter what the weather, he travels, never running out of gasoline.

Now Christmas draws near and man owes him something. Just a nibble, if nothing more, just a red apple, if that is all one feels he can afford, to make him shake a shaggy head, or raise a weighty hoof in thanks.

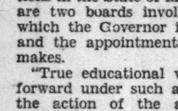
Not much on words is man's faithful friend. But he can eat, and has to keep going. Christmas comes but once a year and so away now to the nickel bank, tip it upside down, drop out the shiny contents and send them where they will help a good cause.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

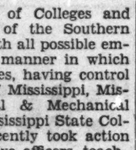
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Agnes L. Spencer, Boston, Mass.
W. G. Wanamaker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

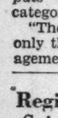
RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK CITY

Miss Washington's Tea Room

Luncheon 50c-65c
Dinner $1.00-$1.25
"156" Waverly Pl.
Spring 4913

The SOUTHERN RESTAURANT
680 MADISON AVE.
Between 61st-62d Street
Take elevator
Lunch 75c Sundays $1.25
Dinner $1, $1.25
Holidays $1.50

DIXIE KITCHEN CAFETERIA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Real Southern Cooking

Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
NOW at 1 East 48 St.
Closed Sundays

Near Tenth Church
Fourth Street at Seventh Avenue
(One Sheridan Square)
DINNER $1.60 and $1.00
Dancing 6:30 to 2
FOUR TREES Closed on Sundays

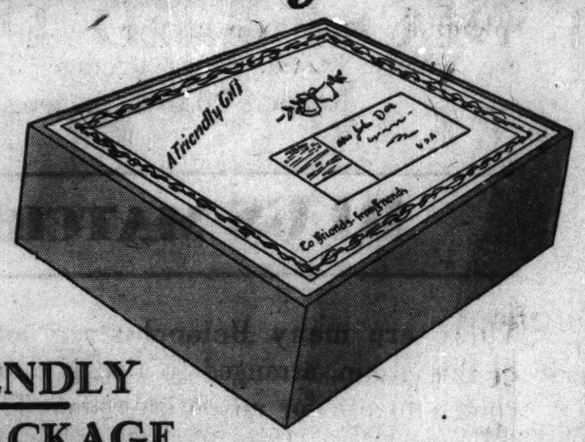

Pig and Whistle
In Ye Olde Greenwich Village
175 West 4th St.
(NEAR TENTH CHURCH)
Luncheon 12 to 3 ..... 60c
Dinner 5:30 to 8 ..... 85c
Closed on Sundays

JANE DAVIES RESTAURANT
Luncheon 75c 11:30 to 2:00
Dinner $1.25 5:30 to 8:00
Pies, Cakes, Hot Breads and Ice Cream made in our own kitchen
145 West 55th Street, Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
Arrangements can be made for party reservations. Telephone Circle 8815.

Crane & Kettle
129 East 58th Street
Luncheon 50c-75c
Dinner $1.00-$1.50
Volunteer 8805
Accommodations for Private Parties

WARE COFFEE SHOP
52 West 39th Street
LUNCHEON 60c and 90c
DINNER 90c
Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private Room for Special Parties. CLOSED SUNDAYS.

A Perfect Holiday Gift



The FRIENDLY GIFT PACKAGE
contains: 1 can Friend's *family size* pea beans
1 can Friend's *family size* brown bread 1 can Ocean Spray cranberry sauce 1 can Friend's *Kitchenette* mincemeat 1 can Friend's *Kitchenette* kidney beans
1 can Friend's fruit cake 1 jar Friend's piccalilli

enclose $2.00
Check, money order or cash.

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Brothers Inc., Melrose Station, Boston, Mass.
Gentlemen: Please send your Friendly Gift Package of old-fashioned New England foods as a friendly remembrance to the friend named below. I am enclosing $_____ to cover costs. (check, money order, cash)
(The $2.00 includes postage to any point in New England or New York State—add 30c for extra postage costs outside N. E. and N. Y. but east of the Mississippi—add $1.00 for all points west of the Mississippi.)
TO—Name.....
Address.....
FROM.....
(Indicate here how you want your name signed to the gift card accompanying the Friendly Gift Package.)

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SHOULDERS Lb 17c

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Baked Beans 3 Lge Cans 50c

An excellent quality of standard ripe tomatoes
Tomatoes 2 Lge Cans 25c

A fancy, clean quality
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Nice for breakfast or served as dessert
Prune Plums 2 Lge Cans 33c

Pillsbury's Pancake Flour 2 Pkgs 23c

Vermont Maid Syrup 12 oz Bot 19c

Finast Light New Orleans Molasses
No 2½ Can 25c No 1½ Can 15c

Robena Nut Tops
A National Biscuit Chocolate Covered Marshmallow Cookie
Lb 29c

Armour's Lunch Tongue	No. ½ Tin	23c
20 Mule Team Borax	Lb Pkg	14c
Standard Condensed Milk	Can	16c
Little Buster Popcorn	2 Cans	25c
Peanut Butter	Lb Bulk	29c
Richmond Sweet Relish	16 oz Jar	23c
Gulden's Mustard	Jar	12c
Libby's Corned Beef	Can	22c
Tomato Juice	3 Cans	25c
Ohio Blue Tip Matches	3 Lge Boxes	10c
Fleischmann's Yeast	Cake	3c

Yellow Eye Beans	Lb Pkg	11c
Red Kidney Beans	Lb Pkg	17c
Whole Green Peas	Lb Pkg	11c
Pearl Barley	Lb Pkg	12c
Lima Beans	Lb Pkg	19c
Green Split Peas	Lb Pkg	11c
Finast Head Rice	Lb Pkg	12c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

TRANSPORT LACK CALLED BAR TO FOREIGN TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

Graves, Commissioner of Taxation of New York State, who made a plea for a more general and intelligent consideration of the problem by all citizens.

"I am confident," Mr. Graves said, "that a program aimed to give rural taxpayers the much-needed relief, will require the redistribution of the tax load in such a way that real property, whether rural or urban, will carry a much smaller share of the total bill."

"Governments have no more important function to perfrom," the speaker declared, "than to see to it that the tax load is fairly and equitably distributed among the various groups and classes of taxpayers."

Real Property Pays Big Share

Sketching the development of the tax system, he pointed out that real property is now required to pay more of the aggregate tax bill than it should. He referred to the drift of population from the rural communities to the urban centers.

"If this population movement had been accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the expenses of local government," he said, "or if there had been no more than a normal increase in such expenses, the relative burden of taxation would not have been disturbed. This, however, has not been the case.

"Just at this time, when the movement cityward was most pronounced, the rural communities found it necessary to spend vast sums of money for improved highways, and if the country child was to have something bordering on equal educational opportunity with the city child, it was necessary to spend vastly more for public schools. While other factors contributed somewhat to the increased tax load on the rural population, these two accounted for the greater part of it."

He told of the studies of the tax situation in New York, and of legislation passed to make possible the equalization of rural and urban taxes. A review of 12 years in selected typical counties revealed, he said, that the increase in the tax load has been 2½ times as great in the purely rural communities as in wealthy populous counties.

"I do not mind telling you," he said, "that in my opinion we have too much local government—too many units of local government and too many local officials spending our money."

Opening the morning session, Mrs. Edward K. Young, director of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, described the International Council of Women in Vienna early this year.

"We can truly say," she concluded, "that the farm woman has become internationally minded and is ready to respond to those calls of service which will nourish good will and make permanent, international peace, seeking to maintain everywhere the highest ideals of home life and ever loyal to her own country and home."

Agents' Work Described

Morgan P. McKay, president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, told of the work of his organization, and Miss Mary Mims, Louisiana chairman, spoke on the development of community life, while Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, discussed the subject of "Making Effective a Well-Balanced Farm Bureau Program." Mr. Smith emphasized the conclusion that such a program, to be effective, must be "prompted and permeated with the sole thought and purpose of improving conditions on the American farm, and by so doing guarantee to future generations the permanency and perpetuity of government."

After an address by R. W. Blackburn, president of the California federation, Edward A. O'Neal, vice-president of the national federation, told how agriculture was becoming "Big Business."

"We can truly say to the farmer and the consumer of this country," he concluded, "if you will come under our banner and coöperate with us, we will reduce the enormous cost of distribution that we are now paying."

The climax of the morning session was reached when Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson, of Albia, Ia.; Prof. T. L. Haecker, of Lincoln, Neb., and Dudley H. Myers, of Mendon, Ill., were awarded distinguished service medals for their outstanding contributions to agriculture.

Mrs. Richardson, who is the first woman to receive the medal, commenting on the lot of a farmer's wife, declared that if she had a daughter she would desire nothing better for her than to be a farmer's wife.

A feature of the program Dec. 8 was a special pre-showing of the New England Farm Products Show at Horticultural Hall, arranged for members of the Farm Bureau, wherein visiting farmers gained a comprehensive view of the farm products of New England. An exhibition of antique farming implements and household objects from Tunbridge, Vt., which was part of the show, brought evidence of appreciation from the visitors.

Gay-Plumed Birds by the Thousand Gather Nightly in Florida Rookery

The Beautiful Egret Increases in Number Under Protection.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—A new rookery teeming with thousands of gay-plumed tropical birds has just been discovered only 15 miles from the center of this city.

Here, in a weird, secluded spot surrounded by a barrier of tooth-bladed saw grass and bogland, the beautiful snowy egret, which a few years ago was so hunted for adornment of hats that the species became practically extinct, was found to be "staging a glorious comeback," under the protection of federal laws making the possession of its plumes a criminal offense.

Stately ibis, graceful blue herons, egrets, chalky blue herons and green night herons hold nightly revel in this natural bird stronghold. It is an empire of birds to which the feathered inhabitants throng at sunset from feeding grounds in other parts of the State, flying here to roost in such vast numbers that they darken the evening sky.

It was through observing this strange spectacle that the rookery was located. So inaccessible and difficult of approach is the place the birds have chosen that the band of explorers and bird-lovers came very close to giving up the search before they finally reached the "enchanted domain."

Guards have been stationed in the vicinity of the rookery to insure the continued safety of the birds.

VAST REFORESTATION SCHEME CONSIDERED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y. — Planting of forests on 1,000,000 acres of abandoned farm lands of New York State within the next 15 years is included in the enlarged reforestation program which is discussed by Conservation Commissioner Alexander MacDonald in his forthcoming annual report to the Legislature.

Regarded as the most important project in the general conservation scheme, the reforesting was said to be the largest program of this kind ever undertaken by a State. If carried to completion on the lines on which it has progressed during its first year it will add approximately $5,000,000 to the wealth of the State on a total expenditure of $20,000,000. As the cost of planting these areas will be an important item in the general plan, experiments have been conducted with tree planting machinery.

Tariff Appointees Approved by Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—All of President Hoover's recess appointments to the new tariff commission received the approval of the Senate Finance Committee, Dec. 9.

As a result the names of Henry P. Fletcher, Pennsylvania; Thomas W. Page, Virginia; John Lee Coulter, North Dakota; Alfred P. Dennis, Maryland; Lincoln Dixon, Indiana; and Edgar B. Brossard, Utah, will go to the Senate for confirmation.

Around the name of the sixth appointee, however, a storm of disagreement developed. Mr. Brossard, who has been under fire for alleged connections with sugar interests, was only approved by a vote of 11 to 8. During testimony in the committee hearing, Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, attempted to show that Mr. Brossard should be principally responsible for for a minority report of the Tariff Commission in 1924 which recommended a higher duty on sugar.

GARMENT PICKETS FINED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Conviction of three garment pickets for parading before a dress shop carrying placards with misleading and false inscriptions, obtained in magistrates court on Sept. 30, was upheld by a decision handed down by the appellate term of special sessions on Dec. 6. The defendants were fined $2 each.

CUBA CHANGES CABINET TO STILL STUDENT CLAMOR

Bomb Tossed Into Girls' Normal School in Havana

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—During the past week President Machado has made changes in every Cabinet portfolio except one in an effort to satisfy dissenting elements, particularly students of the National University. Several diplomats were transferred during the week.

The new Cabinet now consists of:

Secretary of State: Dr. Francisco Maria Fernandes.

Secretary of Interior: Dr. Jose Clemente Vivanco.

Secretary of Public Works: Dr. Jesus Maria Barraque.

Secretary of Sanitation: Victoriano Rodriguez Barahona.

Secretary of Communications: Gen. Manuel Delgado.

Secretary of Public Instruction: Carlos Miguel de Cespedes.

Secretary of Agriculture: Gen. Eugenio Molinet.

Secretary of War and Navy: Gen. Carlos Rojas.

Attorney-General: Dr. Miguel Angel Campa.

Secretary of Justice: Dr. Octavio Averhoff.

Dr. Rafael Martinez Ortiz, for years Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was appointed Minister to France. Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes was named Minister to England, replacing Dr. Guillermo Patterson who will become the Cuban Minister to Brazil.

A detachment of federal troops was ordered into the University of Havana grounds on Dec. 8, to protect property and maintain order following the bombing on the same day of the Girls' Normal School, which resulted in many of the girls being injured in the subsequent panic.

Hundreds of girls had assembled in the Normal School this morning, when a bomb was tossed into the building from a passing automobile. Classes were suspended for the day, when teachers were unable to quiet the students.

The police are investigating the affair and advance the theory that some of the students from the university were responsible for the outrage. These students, the police said, might be taking the position that the normal school pupils should also join them in their anti-Government activities.

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—University students adopted a resolution on Dec. 7 condemning the actions of President Gerardo Machado of Cuba during recent student disturbances in Havana. The students resolved to aid "the revolution of the universities of Cuba."

Veterans to Work on Bond Proposal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A movement to support the activities of Arthur H. Vandenburg (R.), Senator from Michigan, for legislation to allow veterans to turn in adjusted service certificates for government bonds was started by a group representing all branches of the service here Dec. 8.

A committee of 13 was named to direct the movement, with Thomas L. Hill as chairman and R. Noble Estey as secretary. It is intended to hold a mass meeting of veterans in Central Park on Dec. 14.

Edward J. Neary, state commander, issued a statement declaring that so many members of the American Legion were at present destitute and out of work that the organization for the first time was unable to take care of its own members in distress. He called a meeting of the county leaders in New York City to discuss immediate steps for obtaining outside aid.

LIBRARY SHOWN AS IMPORTANT IN EDUCATION

Use in School Work Increased Tenfold in 20 Years Parley Is Told

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TAMPA, Fla.—Use of libraries in education has increased tenfold within the last 20 years, according to Dr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina and president of the Southern College Librarians' Association.

The average number of books loaned to each college student in 1910 was from 10 to 15; last year it was between 100 and 150 books, Dr. Wilson told delegates to the sixth biennial conference of the Southeastern Library Association, which closed here recently after a three-day session.

"Pupils, not only of colleges but of high schools and even elementary schools, are basing work more and more on books other than textbooks, and their curriculum is built around the library," Dr. Wilson said. "The librarian has thus become a teacher, in a new sense of the word, supplementing the work of those who simply put pupils through a lecture and textbook course.

Discussing the increasingly large part libraries are playing in Negro education in the South, Jackson Towne, in his report on the Julius Rosenwald Fund, announced that books valued at $182,000 were added to Negro colleges and normal schools last year by the fund.

A demonstration of successful methods of reaching residents of rural sections with "libraries-on-wheels" was an important part of the conference.

Dickens and Other First Editions of Lehman Library Bring $72,387

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rare Dickens items and other English and American first editions featured the auction of the library of Frederick W. Lehman, of St. Louis, Mo., one-time president of the American Bar Association and Solicitor-General under President Taft, held at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries here. The disposal of the 1050 items occupied four sessions, closing on Dec. 4, and brought at total of $72,387.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's first book, "Fanshawe," headed the list of values, fetching $2300 from B. B. Ruder. Another valuable Hawthorne item was the autograph manuscript of his first notes for "The Dolliver Romance," which went to Walter M. Hill for $1175. A first edition of Lowell's "Ode Recited at the Commemoration of the Living and Dead Soldiers of Harvard University, July 21, 1865," went to Mr. Hill for $1700. Thomas Jefferson's copy of "The Acts of Virginia," with autograph manuscript annotations and his private ownership marks, brought $550 from Gabriel Wells.

In the Dickens group, which included practically all the very rare first editions of this author, the chief item in price, was the first edition of "The Strange Gentleman," a comic burletta in two acts, by "Boz," which fetched $2100 from Charles Scribner's Sons. Only a few copies exist of this volume, which has the "Phiz" frontispiece by H. K. Browne. Other important Dickens numbers were the broadside, "The Great International Walking-Match," regarded by collectors as one of the most interesting mementoes of Dickens's visit to America in 1868, which was sold to Mr. Hill for $2000; the August L. Egg copy of "Is She His Wife?" one of three known copies of a one-act burletta, bought by Mr. Hill for $850, and "A Tale of Two Cities," which went to Barnet J. Beyer for $1050.

Other items included a first edition of Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," and a presentation copy of Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper," for which Barnet B. Ruder paid $950 and $925, respectively; a set of first editions of Emerson's "Essays," for $575; a first edition of Longfellow's "Evangeline," for $750; of Whittier's "Justice and Expediency" and "Moll Pitcher," for $675 and $650, respectively, all to Mr. Hill; a first edition of Bret Harte's "M'liss: An Idyll of Red Mount," to Mr. Ruder for $950; the 17-page autograph manuscript of Harte's "A Jack and Jill of the Sierras," to Charles Scribners' Sons for $775; a first edition, first issue, of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," for $700 to G. A. Baker and Company.

An original pen-and-ink drawing by George Cruikshank, "The Song of Taking Tea in the Harbour," went to Charles Sessler for $825; an oil painting by Charles Robert Leslie, R. A., designed for the frontispiece of the "first cheap edition of Dickens's 'Pickwick Papers,'" brought $525 from Alvin J. Scheuer, and a volume of "The Lithographs of Whistler," arranged according to the catalogue by Thomas R. Way, brought $900 from E. Weyhe.

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Tailored or lace trimmed (like sketch) in fine crepe de chine, semi-fitted, with wide flare. White, pink. Sizes 36 to 42. $2.95
A built-up shoulder style with 12-inch hem in pure dye silk crepe. Tan, Navy, Black, White. Sizes 36 to 46. $5
A built-up shoulder style in Rayona (voile and rayon). Pink, White, Tan. Sizes 36 to 46. $1.50
Mail orders filled.
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453 WASHINGTON STREET
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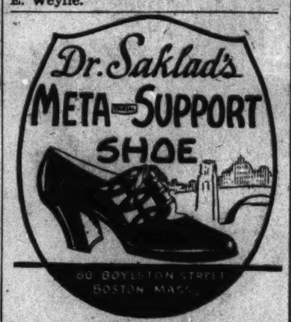

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Our only thought is to secure for our clients the best travel value for the time and money at their disposal; whether they wish a steamer passage, a cruise, one of the many conducted tours, or to travel independently in any part of the world. A brochure explaining our work as TRAVEL ADVISERS and also containing a
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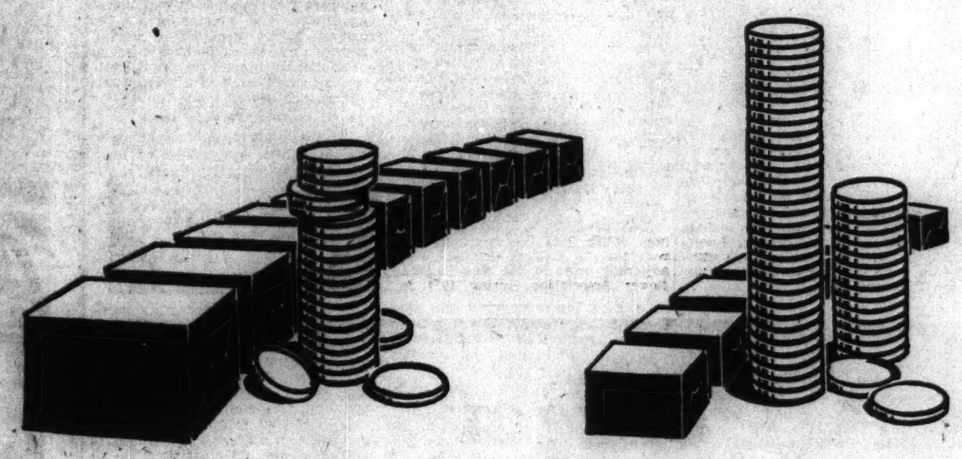
Sue Hasting's Marionettes
A whole hour of fun—of screams—of laughter!
And it's FREE to every kiddie in Boston!
Every day this week at 11:15—2:15—4
Filene's Auditorium, Franklin and Hawley St. Bldg.
Remember how the old Punch and Judy show used to thrill you—well, there's even more fun and more laughs in this childish show for your children. This week's show is "Jack and the Beanstalk" in three acts.
Filene's
BOSTON

TRUE STORIES OF NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS SUCCESSES. No. 7



HOW A DECREASED INVENTORY INCREASED NET SALES

Defective material and lost operations cut by 78 per cent

During the lean days of 1921 a certain Massachusetts corporation reorganized its factory. The first step was an intensive investigation of buying, manufacturing and shipping methods. This study unearthed these weaknesses:

A. In spite of a large inventory, the company required an average of 90 days to fill orders.

B. Although incoming goods were examined, machine stoppages and losses from faulty materials were numerous.

C. Responsibility for delays or losses was not allocated to any person or department.

After the investigation the company quickly established a 30-day standard for all deliveries.

A planning department routed all jobs. All work had to be completed in a definite time.

Under the new plan rush orders could be accelerated through the plant in less than regular time. When the planning department promised a rush order, failure to deliver it rated as failing to meet the 30-day standard.

Losses caused by defective raw materials were charged against the department responsible for their inspection and analysis. Likewise, any department guilty of passing a part that subsequently proved defective was charged with its cost.

Responsibility for delays, defective or ruined material was now carefully allocated and recorded.

These innovations resulted in slicing the inventory 47%. Ninety-nine per cent of all orders were delivered on time. After five years of assigning direct responsibility, defective material and losses decreased 78%. Sales increased 145%.

Other New England concerns are not only continually improving their factory procedure, but also their sales and marketing methods. The Shawmut Merchandising Division is sometimes able to help.

Can Shawmut help you?

We have never been in as good a position to aid our clients as we are today. Marketing research has never been so vitally important.

Of course Shawmut is not a research organization, but our 94 years of business experience often enables us to make new and constructive suggestions.

We cannot predict what the Shawmut Merchandising Division can do for you. But we are always glad to discuss fundamentals with executives.

Our telephone is Hancock 6800. Why not call our Merchandising Division before you drop in? Perhaps Shawmut can help.

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STABILIZING WAGE AS WELL AS WORK URGED

Accumulation of Reserves in Times of Prosperity Proposed at Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—At all three sessions of the closing day of the conference on "Security in Industry" held here by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, strong emphasis was laid on unemployment insurance as one of the answers to the problem under consideration.

Under the general subject of "Stabilizing Industry," at the fourth session of the conference, Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago, advocated, as the alternative of stabilizing employment, which has so far seemed out of reach, the stabilization of the worker's income.

"This can be achieved by the essentially simple method of accumulating reserve funds during periods of prosperity," Dr. Douglas said, "which will be paid out as benefits to the unemployed when they lose their jobs through no fault of their own."

Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, speaking at the fifth session of the conference, added to this the plea for pensions for people over 60, pointing out that this would remove a great per cent from the employment agencies and the bread lines, thus reducing unemployment.

C. R. Dooley, personnel manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York, also indorsed unemployment insurance, and stressed the point that the older worker must be given consideration in industry as having a great deal to contribute in the way of intelligence and skill, while Joseph Ernest McAfee, director of community service at the Community Church, New York City, also emphasized this point of the older person's talents that are so often refused an opportunity of expression.

"Human life should not spend itself on mere existence," Mr. McAfee declared, adding that the greatest need in educational fields is for adult education to fit men and women for the progress being made by their generation and enable them to achieve more than a bare living.

Speaking under the subject of "Methods of Stabilizing Employment," Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner of the New York Department of Labor, said there has been too much theoretical analysis by economists and too little practical action. The industrialist is ready to learn economics, but "the economists must throw themselves into the situation ready for the test of reality," she said.

Industrial leaders must recognize their responsibility in America's present economic crisis, declared Gerald Swope, LL. D., president of the General Electric Company at the closing session of the conference. Mr. Swope heartily indorsed the plan of unemployment insurance as suggested by other speakers, and went into details as to how the General Electric Company has put this plan into practical action.

Sidney Hillman, general president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, proposed that an industrial board be created at this time to represent all factors in modern industry and arrive at a definite planning of production and consumption.

Paderewski Honors Memory of Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Ignace Paderewski, noted pianist, now making what is possibly his farewell concert tour of the United States, is planning to make a contribution to the memory of President Woodrow Wilson in the form of an heroic bronze statue, by Gutzon Borglum.

Mr. Paderewski had the statue cast as a token of his great admiration for the former President, and plans to unveil it in Poznan, Poland, next June. It will also represent Mr. Paderewski's appreciation of the service President Wilson rendered Poland following the war.

Poznan was chosen as the site for erecting the statue because it was at this city that Mr. Paderewski landed from the destroyer Concord on his trip from England to assume the Premiership of Poland.

In the speech he made there on landing he mentioned what President Wilson had done for Poland, and the crowds took up the name of the former President of the United States with mighty cheers which demonstrated how they felt about him. Later Mr. Paderewski conceived the idea of memorializing the occasion.

He commissioned Mr. Borglum to execute the work when he was last in this country, and the sculptor recently completed it.

Little Hoovers Arrive in Washington to Pass Winter With 'Gram' and 'Gramp'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Little Joan Hoover, tucked away in a pink "Baby Bunting," arrived from her California home Dec. 7 and met for the first time her grandfather and grandmother, the President of the United States and Mrs. Hoover. With her came Peggy Anne and Herbert the third, ready to spend the winter with their grandparents, while the mother and father are at Asheville, N. C. They will take over the suite of rooms on the third floor of the White House that has been refurnished to receive them and renew acquaintances among "official" children made at inauguration time.

Observers who happened at the Union Station before the breakfast hour saw two little figures clad in blue coats and berets hop off the train after a four-day ride from California, clasp hold of the hands of a White House valet, look to make sure that their mother, nurse and Joan were coming and hurry along to the concourse of the station to be clasped in the arms of their grandmother. Herbert, little more than a baby at the time of his last visit here, has grown to be almost as big as Peggy Anne.

Then, of course, there were the photographers who made contortions to attract the attention of the children, but they were impatient to climb into the big, shiny limousine that they knew would take them to see Grandfather.

What happened after the children entered the White House door must be left to the imagination of newspaper correspondents, for the Hoovers would rather have their grandchildren 3000 miles across the continent than have their activities exploited. One assumes that there was much romping with the toys that Mrs. Hoover has been observed purchasing in recent weeks in Washington stores—that there may have been more than one ride in the elevator that goes between the living quarters and the state rooms of the executive mansion—that Mr. and Mrs. Hoover appeared very happy. But, then, what grandparents are not when their grandchildren arrive to spend the holidays and several months with them?

A number of children's parties will undoubtedly be inserted in the social program of the White House. If the precedent set at the time of the children's previous visit is followed, however, they will take place in the nursery over the east room. The sons and daughters of Cabinet members and of the President's secretaries will be there and the Davis's "J's"—James, Jane, Jean, Joan and Jewell, will probably not be stricken from the young Hoovers' social list just because their father has left the Cabinet.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover Jr. will leave for Asheville as soon as the youngsters are settled in their new home. The holiday season and the remainder of the winter will probably recall to old-time White House attachés the lively days of the Roosevelt children.

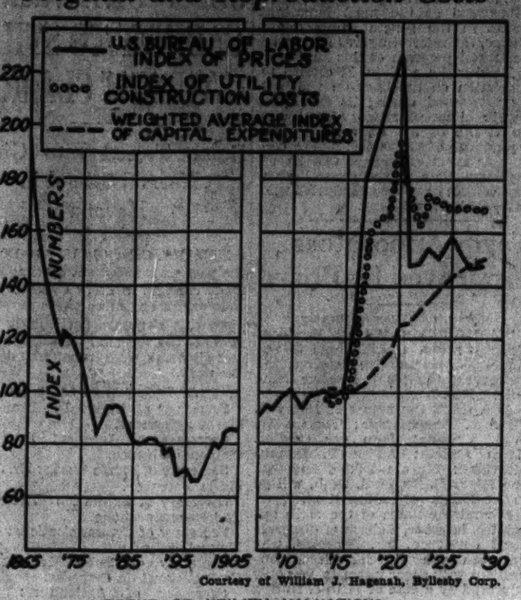
TRUTH EXPECTED TO SAVE PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, nationally prominent temperance worker, declared that when the facts of prohibition become impressed upon the American people, enforcement will cease and in its place will be a profound observance of this law, in an address before the state convention of the South Carolina Woman's Christian Temperance Union here.

"If the United States will lift up the truth of prohibition, its moral, social and economic advantages, the whole world will follow in this great movement, for social and political leaders of foreign countries are now carefully watching our progress under prohibition," she asserted.

Original and Reproduction Costs



Courtesy of William J. Hagenah, Bylesby Corp.

TREND OF UTILITY VALUATIONS

The Solid Line on the Chart Shows the Trend of the General Price Level or "Cost of Living" in the United States Since 1865. The Dotted Line Shows How the Prevailing Costs of Public Utility Construction, Indicative of Reproduction Cost Value, Since 1913 Have Risen and Declined in Much the Same Way as the General Level. The Broken Line Shows How This Rise Has Gradually Brought Up the Aggregate Public Utility Investment, Indicative of Original Cost Value, Until It Is Fairly Close to Reproduction Cost Value. The Trend Since 1929, the Last Year Shown, Has Brought Them Still Closer Together. As Will Be Seen From the Year Numbers at the Bottom, the Two Segments of the Chart Are Drawn to Different Scales Horizontally.

Reproduction Cost Basis Applied to Utility Rates Like Dog After Own Tail

(Continued from Page 1)

number and make it lie down, roll over and jump through a hoop. Perhaps they could do something of the sort with reproduction cost figures.

Even the commodity price index of the United States bureau of labor statistics will show roughly where present-day costs of a utility company stand in relation to the costs in former years. But an index composed of costs of building materials, metals, machinery and labor would reflect more accurately the valuation of gas, electric or telephone establishments, since these prices do not always follow exactly the general price level.

A competent statistical expert or group of them could readily make up such an index, properly weighted and averaged—indeed, one has been made up. If such an index were given legal sanction, then a regulatory commission's accountant could work out, from it and from his records of what and when a company had invested, a reasonably close approximation of what its establishment would cost to reproduce. The result might be a few degrees off, either way, but it is worth considering whether it would not be less serious to miss the bull's-eye by 5 per cent than to miss it by 10 months.

Finding Basis Fair to All

Next there is the question of deciding which is the truer and fairer standard, original cost or replacement, assuming that by index numbers the latter can readily be ascertained. The original cost theory may look good to the consumer in a time of rising prices, but if conclusively adopted it would keep his rates much higher than he would like in an era of falling prices.

The reproduction cost theory may be the company's preference when upward adjustments are needed to make shrinking dollars keep up the service, but if followed inflexibly it would force the company out on a limb when values went down but bond interest still had to be paid. And the theory which worked to either party's advantage in the low-price period would work to its disadvantage in a high-price time.

Thus either theory, applied absolutely, would result in hardship, if not sheer injustice, to either party at some stage of the fluctuations of the buying power of the dollar. If money ever is permanently stabilized the argument between original cost and reproduction cost standards will largely disappear. Until then neither standard, it is acknowledged, will be entirely satisfactory.

Is there, then, some way the two can be harmonized or compromised? Perhaps so. The most obvious compromise would be to accept the figure midway between the two. If the United States Supreme Court would adopt this formula—or better still, if a legislature would prescribe it and the court uphold it—a commission could determine from the books the original cost, calculate from index numbers the replacement cost, average the two and—presto! there is the valuation. The inequities of such a method probably would be at most no greater than those of the present hit-or-miss practices, and a tremendous saving in litigation would result.

Another Possible Basis

If such a flat compromise seems to take too little recognition of logic, there is another possible basis of adjustment.

Suppose a man put $1000 into a savings bank in 1914. Having taken his interest in the meantime, he goes back now to draw it out. Will the banker say:

"Mr. Scott, our dollars are worth only about 83 cents today compared to what they would buy when you deposited your money with us. So we figure you are entitled to $1208 back."

Or if Mr. Scott made his deposit in 1923 when dollars would buy less than now, will he get only $833 back, aside from interest? That would be applying the reproduction cost theory of valuation, but bank accounts go by the original cost or original investment theory.

Then suppose this man in 1913 bought some land with his $1000. Will he, because he paid $1000 for it accept $1000 for it now? He probably thinks it is worth considerably more.

But if he put $1000 into land during the agriculture inflation of 1920, he might be happy to get back considerably less than that. Land values do not go by original cost, but by what other pieces of land can be bought for—something akin to replacement cost.

But in any of these cases it would be important to Mr. Scott to know whether his money was in land or a bank account. Similarly it is important to a logical working out of the valuation issue to know just what a man has put his money into when he has bought stocks or bonds of a public utility corporation.

Has he acquired a part ownership interest in the physical property and business of the gas, electric or telephone company? Or has he simply placed his money at the disposal of the public to render a useful service, expecting a reasonable and stable compensation in return?

If he has bought bonds or straight preferred stocks yielding a fixed return, he probably is thinking more in the latter vein. He wants to make an investment which will always be worth approximately what he has put into it.

But if he has bought stocks, even convertible preferred stocks, he probably is thinking more of the possible growth of the company. He is willing to be in that portion of the ownership which takes the risks and reaps the rewards of business enterprise.

Thus bond ownership is something like a bank account; it follows more naturally the original cost theory of value. Stock ownership is more like land ownership; it is an interest in property, and so follows more naturally the replacement theory of value.

Is not the consuming public's view also a compound of these two theories? Whether one defines a public utility as "a private business affected with public interest" or "a public enterprise intrusted to private capital," the money invested in it is neither a private speculation, as the reproduction cost theory alone would imply, nor is it a public loan, as the original cost theory would imply.

This, then, might be offered, and indeed has been considered by several students of the subject, as a possible basis for adjustment between the two measures of value in determining a rate base:

His Proposal for Solution

Let the regulatory commission in any given case calculate the original cost and give weight to it in proportion to the amount of bonds and straight preferred stocks in the company's capital structure; then let it calculate by index numbers the reproduction cost and give weight to it according to the proportion of common stocks and convertible preferred stocks in the company's capital structure.

This proposition sounds as though it would reduce the question between the two theories to ordinary arithmetic. But in actual application it would encounter many difficulties.

The conditions of the utility industry are such that it frequently carries a high proportion of bonded debt. Hence in most states the formula would be overbalanced in favor of the original cost standard. In a few localities common stock capitalization, almost to the exclusion of bonded debt, is the rule.

This is notably the case in Massachusetts, where the commission would protest most vigorously against applying the reproduction cost standard.

Moreover, there are difficulties in classifying various odd types of securities, such as convertible bonds, short-term notes, voting and non-voting preferred stocks and so forth.

In consequence, probably the most practical course is that of the half-and-half compromise between the two measurements of value. If both sides knew in advance that this standard would be applied, ratemaking would be greatly simplified.

SIX-HOUR DAY CONSIDERED BY RAIL WORKERS

Union Representatives Hold Series of Meetings at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Convinced that unemployment conditions make the present an advantageous time to press the establishment of the six-hour day for railroad workers, representatives of all branches of labor in the industry are holding a series of conferences here to make plans for advancing the movement.

The Washinton meeting is a part of a shorter-day campaign put under way at a meeting of several hundred representatives of the five big brotherhoods of railroad employees in Chicago last month. The railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor is represented, in addition to the brotherhoods, which are not affiliated with the federation.

While admitting that there is much opposition to be overcome before the six-hour day can be adopted, railroad labor leaders hold that it would make for increased efficiency at all times and at present would provide employment for thousands of railroad men who are out of work. From the operators' standpoint, it is pointed out that shorter hours would necessitate four shifts instead of three a day, and consequently would probably mean shorter operating divisions and relocation of present division terminals.

The possibility of establishing a five-day week, which has been mentioned by railroad labor leaders along with the six-hour day, was not referred to in the official call for the conference.

Those attending the executive sessions of the conference include A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Alvaney Johnson, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; T. C. Cashen, president of the Switchmen's Union; E. F. Curtis, presiden; of the Order of Railway Conductors, and E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

DRY LAW IMPROVES BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo has been bettered considerably by prohibition, according to Mrs. John Ross, known to many as "Mother" Ross of the White Light Mission, here. In a recent address she quoted figures from city court records showing a large decrease in cases involving intoxication charges.

Idle 'Fire Laddies' Mend Broken Toys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Ida.—Toys—mended toys—hundreds of them, spread out on the floor the length of a bare gymnasium. The place is the central fire station, and here is the story.

In the summer the proprietor of a large department store inquired of the firemen if they would care to mend the broken toys from his store and give them to children having few playthings. The firemen accepted the offer.

The toys arrived in two enormous boxes, a motley mass of detached parts. They were placed on four long tables in the gymnasium with an overflow of two small piles on the floor. Then, like working out the puzzle of a dissected map, the firemen, during their spare hours, segregated the broken toys and joined their parts together, sometimes using two to make one, until six weeks before Christmas they had changed the confusion into an orderly assortment of toys ready for service.

The firemen are procuring the names of poor children and are filling boxes for each family, and at Christmas time will deliver them personally.

PHILADELPHIAN WILLS DOWRIES FOR BRIDES

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The generous impulse of one of this city's adopted sons is revealed with the filing of the will of John Litros, a native of Greece, who left an estate of about $10,000 in trust to provide dowries for brides of the little village of Kantisko, in which Mr. Litros was born.

A committee of nine men will each year select two or three girls of marriageable age and divide the income of the fund between them. This will enable the girls to purchase furnishings for their homes.

Hawks' Glider Given to Smithsonian

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Texaco Eaglet, in which Capt. Frank M. Hawks made the first transcontinental glider flight, was presented to the Smithsonian Institution, to take its place beside the Spirit of St. Louis, and other aircraft that have made history.

The ceremonies which took place at Bolling Field included brief addresses by Frank A. Tichenor, editor of Aero Digest, who presented the glider, and Dr. C. G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who accepted the gift. In addition, the radio audience heard the voice of Captain Hawks, who answered several questions put to him by Dr. Abbot, concerning the art of glider flying. J. D. Jernigin, pilot of the plane which towed the glider across the country, and P. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, spoke briefly. The glider made its last flight over the field as part of the ceremonies.

SUBWAY FOR BUENOS AIRES

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Construction on a 36-mile stretch of subway in Buenos Aires will be started within a year and completed within three years, directors of the Spanish-Argentine Public Works Finance Company said on Dec. 6 as they embarked for the Argentine capital. The company holds a 20-year subway concession in Buenos Aires.

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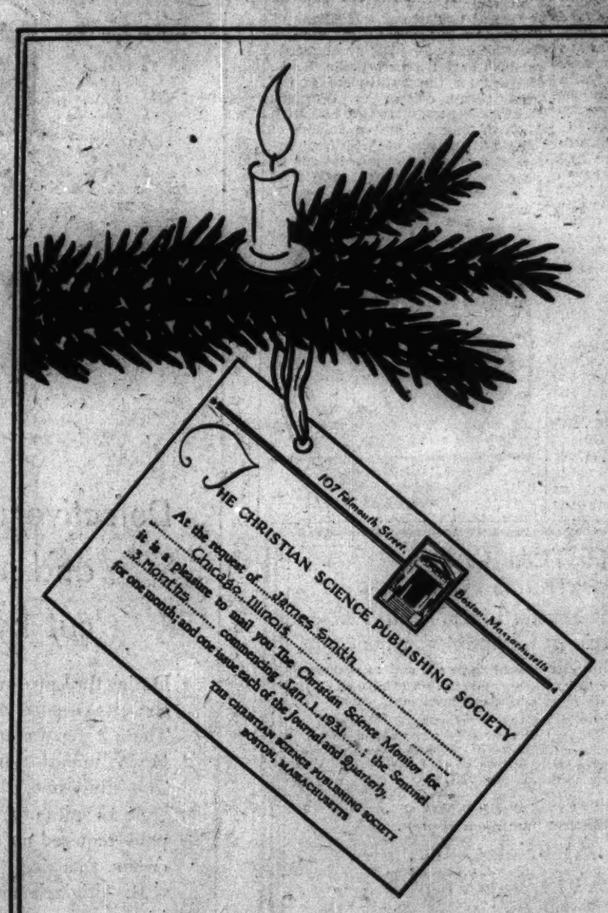
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NATIVE SPANISH LEAVING CUBA BY THOUSANDS

Steady Stream Homeward From South America Is Also Reported

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—That no fewer than 12,905 emigrants were repatriated from Cuba during the first nine months of this year shows the eager initiative which impels the Spanish peasant to take even a feeble chance.

The steady stream homeward throws a big burden on the Exchequer of Spain, now also saddled with the cost of carrying to the peninsula large numbers of settlers in South American countries disturbed by the wave of revolutions. The inevitable economic unrest there has indeed affected thousands of Spaniards. Workless and without means, they have often to seek the help of the Government to obtain a passage home.

Emigration has long been a knotty problem which many a Spanish statesman has grappled with but failed to solve. English, French, German, Dutch and Italian shipping companies today take the cream of the traffic outward, offering as they do better accommodation than the Spanish companies. Agents, drawing a profit on tickets, foment emigration by painting in vivid colors the golden possibilities of Latin America.

Ships Vie for Business

The Spanish officials retaliate with restrictive measures hitting foreign shipping companies. A strict watch is kept on each ship. The cooking must be done in oil to suit the people's palate. Despite the interference and the fierce competition between the foreign companies, the traffic flourishes. The Germans have two fine liners with only one class, third.

The English specialize in food and clean accommodation. Agents scour the country offering reduced passages and though prosecutions result, their activities are not curtailed. For Spain must find an outlet for her surplus population.

Every year an army of Portuguese farm laborers invade this country and for a pittance per head gather in the crops.

Thinking himself better off in any land but his own, the Spaniard crosses to Algiers, Morocco and France, as well as America. More than 1,000,000 Spaniards have settled since 1914 in France, whose Government favors the naturalization of these immigrants. The mother country looks on anxiously while her sons are being drawn into the net of foreign influence. Missions are sent out to the neighboring republic, but get no official encouragement in their attempts to establish centers of Spanish culture.

Emigration Discouraged

With a population today of only 22,000,000, Spain might, if better provided with communications and if her land were more intensely cultivated, easily support 40,000,000 people. Gen. Primo de Rivera realized this and the need to stem the drain of manual labor. He discouraged emigration and developed the resources of the country. This reduced the toll which of recent years has reached the low average of 40,000 emigrants yearly, and now the greater part of this traffic outward is offset by the return flow.

The returning emigrant pays dearly for his ambitious venture overseas. An appeal to the nearest consulate usually results in the provision of but one meal a day until a passage home can be arranged. Boiled potatoes and a crust of bread constitute only too often the food he gets on board.

It is not surprising that gradually the traditional belief in the making of easy fortunes in Latin America is being worn down to truer dimensions. Emigrants must now not only produce documents testifying to formal engagements at the place of their destination, but also deposit their return fare with the Government before they can embark.

Spaniards Loyal

Prosperous emigrants who return to visit the north of Spain are known as "Indianos" and are held up as examples of initiative and diligence. From the Province of Galicia in the west to the extreme east of the Bay of Biscay, well-built and finely equipped schools may be found in many villages. These have been built and endowed by returned emigrants and many are kept up by those who have settled in America and have not even seen the results of their generosity.

So keen is the love of the Spaniard abroad for the district from whence he came that many clubs exist in South America with rooms endowed for the use of their regional brethren, where funds are also subscribed for building a school in the village far away in the mother country.

It is the ambition of every farm laborer in Spain to see and work in Cuba or South America, to put his shoulder to the wheel for a few years and then return to his native land with money enough to buy a small plot of land and build a cottage. Men like the Duke of Alba, the Duke del Infantado and other big landowners are helping to strengthen the love for the mother country by parceling up their lands and offering the small farmer facilities for buying his own ground.

DUTCH ASK 10-HOUR DAY FOR ANIMALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The different organizations for the protection of animals and the prevention of cruelty to animals in the Netherlands have recently given practical proof of their willingness to cooperate in humanitarian aims by appointing a mixed juridical committee from their number to draft a bill for the protection of animals.

The names of several eminent lawyers and scholars appear on the committee and the assistance of a large number of experts will be available to consider the possibility of basing the new law on modern conditions, giving definite rights to animals.

These rights comprise that of protection against ill-use and ill-treatment, of good treatment and care and the right of not more than a 10-hour working day with reasonable annual holiday.

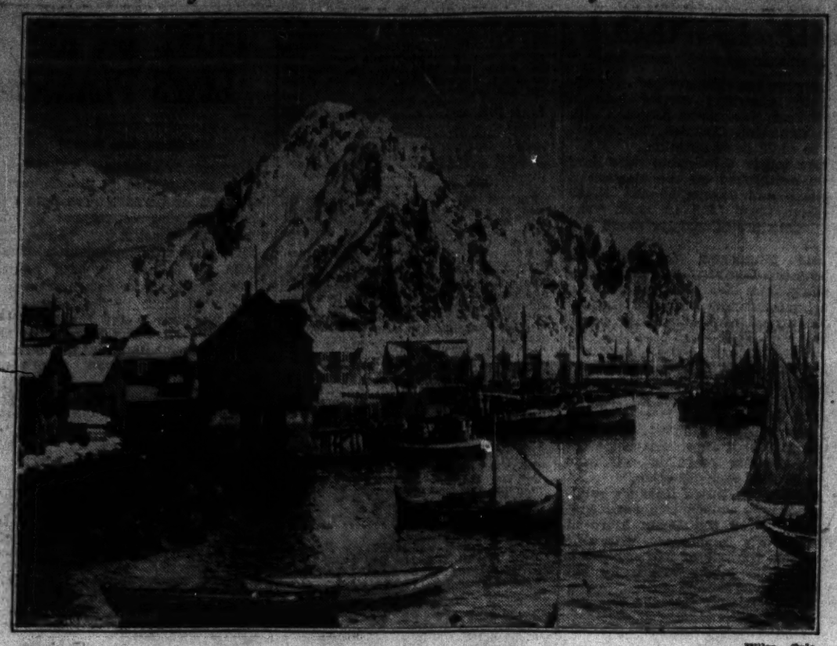
RIGA HAS RECORD TIMBER RAFT YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGA, Latvia—The floating timber season may now be considered at an end. About 7000 rafts have been floated to Riga down the Duna and its tributaries, which represent a considerable increase over last year, as in 1929 only 5500 rafts arrived during a like period.

About 4000 of these rafts arrived from Soviet Russia, the balance consisting almost entirely of Latvian origin, with a little Polish.

Cooled by Frozen Peaks—Warmed by Gulf Stream



IN SVOLVAER HARBOR — Wilse, Oslo

One of World's Greatest Cod Fisheries at Lofoten Islands, Which Draws Fishers From All Parts to Share in the Annual Haul.

Motor Displaces Sail in Norway's Famous Cod Fishery at Svolvaer

Busy Scene in Far Northern Island Station as 10,000 Boats Gather in Harbor for Fishing Season—Gulf Stream Warms Snow-Clad Town

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—The change over of the great Norwegian fishing fleet at Svolvaer from row and sailing boats to a mixed fleet in which motorboats predominate has revolutionized this picturesque center of between 8000 and 10,000 boats.

The Svolvaer fishing station, clustering under the high mountains of the Lofoten Islands, off the northwest coast of Norway, boasts 2000 inhabitants, and during the fishing season many hundreds more. It consists mainly of little wooden houses, with a few larger ones belonging to olden times and culture, the property of big merchant families. The streets are rather narrow and the town itself is fairly typical of the little towns on the coast of Norway. There are many fisherman's shanties and boat sheds occupied during the fishing season, when the whole aspect of the place is changed.

The Lofoten Islands form a huge bulwark, protecting the Vestfjorden from the fierce northern gales, the Gulf Stream providing a mild climate. The splendid harbors on the islands complete the natural conditions determining this greatest of cod fisheries.

Some 30,000 fishermen may in one season be employed in the Lofoten cod fishery. They even come from Finmark on the Russian border and as far south as Trondhjemsfjord. Most of the fishermen go out year after year. They have their tiny farms, and the result of the fishing means their livelihood for the year.

Part of the haul is sold outright on the fishing grounds to steamers that take it direct to the consumers. The greater part is salted and dried and carried to Bergen.

With the independence and free development of Nordland, party through the direct commercial connection with the fish-buying countries, the comparatively enormous power of the great merchant houses of Svolvaer and the other fishing stations disappeared. Before the time of the steamers and the hotels everybody coming to visit these places naturally went to see the great merchants, keeping hospitable houses on a still grander scale than that related in the old sagas. Here the guests, as a matter of course, were expected to stay on in the fine old home, the longer the better, without any thought of a charge being made. With the coming of the steamers, however, and the consequent development of hotels, the great merchant houses lost their predominance.

VON GRONAU SEES OCEAN AIR SERVICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, in a recent visit to Copenhagen, met with a very hearty welcome and was received by the King and the Queen.

He was very optimistic about the future of Europe-America air traffic, but he does not consider it advisable to choose the southern route. He looks upon the Azores as altogether unsuited for an intermediate station, because they are situated in the open ocean where there is almost always a heavy sea making landing and restarting almost impossible.

Captain von Gronau thinks one may reckon with a five-months season in the year, provided one chooses the route he followed, and of which he had made a study beforehand, having twice gone as far as Trangisvang in the Sudero Island, one of the Faroe Islands, in his Atlantic flight. He then covered the distance from the island of Sild (west coast of Slesvig) to Trangisvang, a distance of 750 miles, in six hours, continuing, via Ivigtut, Greenland, to Labrador.

PRICE DROP LOWERS COÖPERATIVE SALES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Coöperative Wholesale Society, which supplies goods to the thousands of retail coöperative stores throughout England and Wales, showed a decrease of £465,375 (that is, 1 per cent) in its sales for the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total sales for the half-year amounted to £43,019,756.

Sir William Dudley, member of the wholesale board, declared that the falling off was due to a fall in prices, not to a fall in trade. Drapery and food prices were down by 10 per cent, and the fall in butter prices alone in the Manchester district was more than responsible for the decreased figures in that trade.

COVENANTERS' FLAG FOR SYDNEY CHURCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—At an impressive ceremony in the Presbyterian Assembly Hall in this city the meeting place of the Scots Church, one of the oldest churches in Australia, the Earlston flag of the Covenant was recently entrusted to the custody of the Scots Church congregation.

The Covenant flag was formally handed over to the congregation by Sir Robert Gordon, who brought it from New Earlston House, Kirkcudbright, Scot. The flag—an ancestral possession of the Gordons—was unfurled by Lady Gordon. It is of white silk, and embroidered with gold.

CZECHS RAISE RAIL FARES

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—The Government on Dec. 8 issued a decree effective Jan. 1 increasing railway fares 20 per cent and the personal luggage charge 33 per cent. Freight rates were unchanged.

FISHERMEN TO USE COLD STORAGE SHIPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—An Icelandic-English company is to start a regular service of cold storage boats for the transport of fish from Iceland to the different English ports. Matthias Thordarson, the well-known authority on fishing, visited England for the purpose of furthering this plan, in which both Icelandic and English capital are engaged.

A start will be made with two boats which, once every 14 days, will proceed from Iceland to England carrying fish from the fishing centers of the Vestmanna Islands and the Eastland (Nordfjord).

Iceland will now be able to obtain the world's market price for her fresh fish, which hitherto it has only been possible to dry or salt. The new undertaking is expected to operate at the beginning of 1931.

TEL AVIV JUVENILE LABOR HAS EXHIBIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—In connection with the recent general conference of the Juvenile Labor Organization at Tel Aviv an interesting exhibition of all crafts and industries in which juvenile labor is engaged was arranged.

The aim was to show what is being done in field and factory by working girls and boys under 18. The coöperation of leading industrialists, children's villages and other Jewish educational institutions was enlisted for the exhibition.

GOLD AND DEBTS JOINED AS CAUSE OF TRADE CRISIS

Lord D'Abernon Urges International Action to Relieve Situation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL—Bulging gold vaults and the instability of gold as a standard of value were given as the chief causes of trade depression and unemployment throughout the world at the present time by Viscount D'Abernon, former British Ambassador in Berlin and expert on political, industrial and financial affairs, speaking at a dinner of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recently.

The economic crisis, he said, was one of currency in the first place, and indebtedness in the second. It had occurred at a time of full production, and had not been caused by political disturbance or labor unrest. There was a superficial complaint of overproduction. But when there were millions of men insufficiently supplied with the necessaries of life, the obvious conclusion was that failure proceeded from inadequate facilities of circulation and exchange rather than from excessive ability to produce.

The two countries which had the largest accumulation of gold—France and the United States—continued Lord D'Abernon, were those best able to put things right. Between them they owned more gold than half the total reserve in the world.

There was an impression widely held that anyone could be a creditor or a money lender—that he had only to sit still and rake in annuities or goods. That was a totally false view. A wise creditor realised that payment could only be secured over a long period by facilitating payment.

The United States, he declared, had impeded payment by imposing heavy duties on the goods of its debtors, and at the same time depressing the price of these goods by raising the price of gold. Thus, in a twofold way, it had contributed, perhaps unwittingly, to render difficult the fulfilment of debt obligations, and had aggravated the danger of debt failure.

"The only suggested remedies which have any popular appeal are those which propose a further aggravation of obstacles to free circulation. I therefore rule out the further imposition of fresh impediments to trade," Lord D'Abernon declared.

Relief for present ills, he added, must be derived from remedial measures in the management of gold, a greater economy in its use, and more intelligent utilization of reserves which existed. Probably the most effective solution—if applied in time—was intelligent international action, and unless effective measures were taken the result would be a world-wide catastrophe, both economical and political.

Lord Derby, president of the chamber, asked if there was not a possibility of a national appeal from England and other countries, and even from France and America, so that the nations might get together, not for the purpose of helping themselves, but for helping the whole world.

$28,000,000 TRUST FORMED IN BELGIUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—A cartel of machine-made Belgian glass has just been formed. It is composed of a large trust, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs, or about $28,000,000, comprising 13 existing glass companies.

This cartel will regulate the production, the price and conditions of work, as at present overproduction exists in this industry. In the Charleroi basin too many furnaces have been set up during the last few years. The cartel will also organize a sales service.

Polish Social Work, Led by Women, Benefits Country and City Folk Alike

With Vote Only Since 1918, Women Accomplish Much; Regulate Public Morals and Protect and Teach Own Sex and Children; Premier's Wife, Leader

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Social work in Poland, largely in the hands of women, is going rapidly ahead.

Polish women have always been regarded as peculiarly adapted to all work in connection with the social services, and the fact that they are in possession of the full rights of citizenship—they procured the parliamentary vote in 1918 as a result of the acknowledgment of Polish independence after the war—has placed in their hands those powers which make it possible to carry out their plans in detail.

It was in 1925 that, as a result of the activities of the Polish Committee, the first women police force came into being with the object of aiding in the suppression of the traffic in women and children, the traffic in drugs, and delinquencies of a like nature; while in 1919 new regulations as to public morals had been introduced into Poland.

Now come reports from still younger organizations—the Women's Union of Citizens, which, although only two years old, and able to boast of having organized only one general meeting during the course of its existence, still records the fact that, during its two years, it has succeeded in forming 60 sections of work in the Province of Warsaw.

Among them they have established 30 infant schools, one crèche, one orphanage, four stations for the protection of mothers and children, 14 common rooms, innumerable courses in continuation study of such subjects as sewing, domestic work, basket-making and the like; and records further that centers have been established where the science of child welfare is taught. The members of the organization are busy in the building of infant schools and summer colonies to their own design.

Progress is reported too by the Rodzina Policyjna, another newly formed society which is run entirely by women, and which is engaged in the establishment of infant schools and other institutions for child protection.

Much of the value of the work that is going on lies in the fact that it is by no means confined to the cities and larger towns of Poland. Organization is carried up and down the country, with the result that those who, living in remote villages, might ordinarily find themselves neglected, are cared for with the same attention that is given to town dwellers.

Among the many supporters of the work is Mrs. Alexandra Pilsudska, the wife of the Premier, Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, through whose initiative was founded the institution known as Naszdom—Our Home—for the care of orphan and neglected children.

BRITISH BOROUGH CUTS OUTLAY

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—Salford, the industrial borough adjoining this city, has suspended all capital expenditures for 12 months, with the result that all public works and unemployment relief projects have been abandoned. The decision was actuated by mounting taxes.

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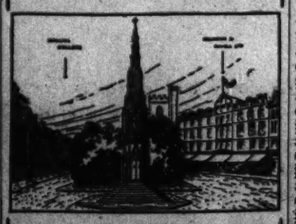

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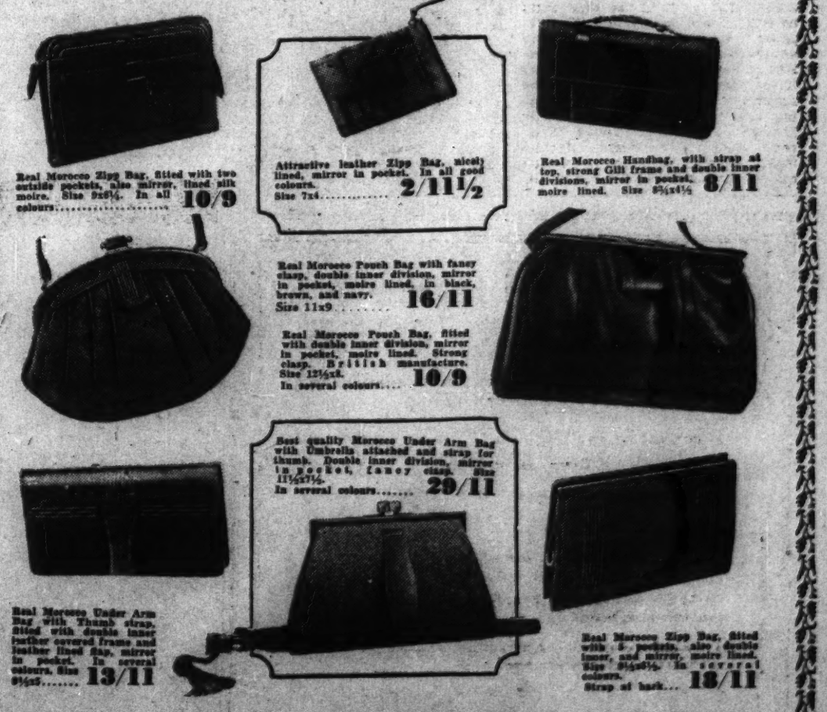

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LOWER TEXTILE TAXES URGED BY INDUSTRY BOARD

Massachusetts Legislature Is Also Asked to Aid in Getting Federal 48-Hour Law

Action by the Massachusetts Legislature to reduce tax burdens on the cotton textile industry and to help obtain a national 48-hour law is urged by the Massachusetts Industrial Commission in its report filed with the General Court on Dec. 8.

In a report on the woolen and worsted industry filed at the same time, the commission urges the establishment of a new method of determining tax valuations, uniform throughout the State, as the greatest immediate need.

The woolen and worsted industry "is in fairly good condition," the report states, although it "has declined somewhat during the same period that the industry in the neighboring states of Rhode Island and Connecticut has reported some gains."

Equalization Needed

While the industry in Massachusetts is found to suffer from labor laws, it is generally accepted that equalization should be sought through efforts to obtain shorter hours in other states, rather than by lengthening the week here, the report says.

In the cotton textile industry, conditions are much more serious. According to the commission's report, more than 3,500,000 spindles have been lost to the State since 1922, while the number of wage earners in the cotton mills has decreased more than 46,000.

"Most of the coarse cotton goods business has gone; only a greatly reduced proportion of the medium weight cotton goods business remains, and the fine cotton goods business is increasingly being taken over by other states," the commission reports.

The report recommends that the Legislature establish the policy that no new laws shall be enacted which will impose burdens upon the textile industry until the laws of competing states attain the standards of Massachusetts.

The commission expresses the opinion that the industry can be made to continue as an important asset of the State and therefore urges that "whatever can be done by the State should be done to enable the industry to place itself as nearly as possible upon a reasonably competitive basis with similar industry elsewhere."

Wages Are Lower

"The hourly wage rates paid in the mills of southern States are much less than those paid in Massachusetts," the commission finds. "In southern States and other New England States, longer working hours per week are permitted.

"As to deliveries, the greater flexibility of working hours in other States enables mills to secure from buyers who require quick deliveries many contracts for the making of style fabrics. The taxes levied upon textile mills in Massachusetts are a burden materially higher than is assessed upon textile mills elsewhere.

"Whether entirely as a consequence of the handicaps of higher costs, limitations of working hours and higher taxes, or for these combined with other reasons, statistics show Massachusetts has lost much of its textile industry and the loss of spindles exceeds that of the entire United States."

In the woolen textile industry, the chances of a similar migratory movement to other states where taxation and labor laws are more favorable, are slight, the Commission reports. Boston's position as the world's greatest market for raw wool, combined with its port and rail facilities and financial accommodations, make such a development extremely unlikely.

AMHERST DEFEATS SMITH

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—An Amherst College debating team on Dec. 8 defeated a team from Smith College in an Eastern Intercollegiate Debating League contest. The question was, "Resolved, That the Compulsory Federal Employment Insurance Be Immediately Adopted."

AVIATRIX SEEKS NEW RECORD

LOS ANGELES (AP)—In an attempt to break both the men's and women's records for flying time in a west-to-east transcontinental flight, Ruth Nichols, Rye, (N. Y.) aviatrix, took off for New York from the United Airport near here at 7 a. m. on Dec. 9.

IN THE SHIP LANES

SIGNIFICANT in the annual report of the United States Shipping Board is the progress noted in disposing of government-owned vessels. A preponderance of American tonnage already is in private hands, the report showing that 1329 out of 1896 vessels of more than 1000 gross tons, are privately owned. In other words, 74 per cent of the ships and 72 per cent of the tonnage are thus owned, and of the remaining vessels only 184 are being actively operated by the Shipping Board.

Recommendations are made to the effect that mail pay for ships in excess of 24 knots speed should be commensurate with the increased differential in cost of operating vessels of higher speeds, and that American lines which operate foreign-flag ships in competition with American vessels should not be entitled to receive mail-contract benefits under the Jones-White law.

An expansion of the present loan limitation for new construction, raising it from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000 is also urged.

New Vessels

As the reports arrive from overseas, indicating the competitive race in shipbuilding, with the probability of overproduction which may result in small profits to many operators, attention was focused last week upon the entry of the United States into a campaign to rival programs of foreign powers. Ceremonies at Camden, N. J., attended the laying of the keel for the first new vessel of the United States Lines.

Among other ships to be constructed is that of the Cunard Line, which is to be of 73,000 gross tons, and more than 1000 feet in length. It is to be the world's greatest vessel. In Italy the steamship Rex of the Navigazione Generale Italiana and the Conte de Savoie of the Lloyd Sabaudo are nearing completion, and the Cosulich Line has expressed a desire to build two cabin motorships of 20,000 tons each, according to reports on this side. The French Government also is planning to aid the French Line in an expansion of its building program.

Southern Services

The sister ship of the White Star motor vessel Britannic—now the world's largest cabin liner—is progressing at the Belfast yards, and is to be named the Georgic. She will be of 27,000 gross tons and 680 feet in length.

The Munson Lines have chartered the steamship Evangeline of the Eastern Steamship Lines for a series of winter cruises, and the ship will alternate with the steamship Munargo, in voyages from New York to Nassau, Kingston, Havana and return to New York via Nassau, a voyage of 13 days.

Steamship Schedules

The Munson liner Pan-America will be transferred from the South American service to the New York-Bermuda route, and with the regular calls made by South American ships at Bermuda, the line will be able to offer two sailings a week in each direction. It has also chartered the steamship New Northland for use between Miami and Nassau, where she will make sailings two or three times a week during this season.

The Standard Fruit & Steamship Company has inaugurated a fortnightly passenger service between New York, Nassau and Kingston with the steamship Contessa, the cruises to be of 12 days' duration.

New tourist third-cabin rates have been established on the steamships Bremen and Europa of the North German Lloyd Line, in which some reductions are offered for round-trip rates.

The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company will offer daily sailings from Key West for Havana, leaving the former point at 12 noon—upon arrival of the Havana Special from New York—and reaching Havana at 6:30 p. m. Returning it will leave Havana at 10 a. m., arriving at Key West at 4 p. m. and connecting there with the Havana Special for points North. Two days a week the sailings will be extended from Key West to Port Tampa that point being a 15-hour overnight sail from Key West in each direction.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's building program will be completed with the arrival of the Heian Maru at Seattle early in January. This ship completes the trio of new cabin and tourist-cabin motor vessels for the Seattle-Orient service.

Coincident with this the line announces that tourists in Japan seeking modest accommodations, as distinguished from the higher rates charged by the American and European hotels in Japan, may patronize the new Y. M. C. A. in Tokyo, where rates between 75 cents and $1.25 a day are available.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Dec. 11

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Vulcania (12:15 a. m.); Cosulich, for Cannes, Naples, Trieste; Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Friday, Dec. 12

Ile de France (10 p. m.), France, for Plymouth, Havre; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Roma (11:45 p. m.), N. G. L. for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; La Bourdonnais, French, for Vigo, Bordeaux; Samaria, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Dec. 13

Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Transylvania Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Rotterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Teno, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Monday, Dec. 15

Belgenland, Red Star, on world cruise.

Tuesday, Dec. 16

American Trader, American Merchant, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; Europa, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

Wednesday, Dec. 17

Resolute, Hamburg-American, on West Indies cruise.

FROM BOSTON

Friday, Dec. 12

Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Saturday, Dec. 13

Samaria, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Dec. 17

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, Dec. 19

President Pierce, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Dec. 20

Asama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, Dec. 15

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; Columbia, Panama Mail, for New York.

Tuesday, Dec. 16

Siamese Prince, Furness, for Orient.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, Dec. 17

Africa Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Dec. 20

Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Dec. 11

Belgenland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Dec. 12

Republic, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Barbara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Sunday, Dec. 14

Statendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Dec. 15

American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Carinthia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast, Halifax; Lancastria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax; Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; Kungsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Guatemala, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Dec. 16

Santa Rita, Grace, from west coast South America.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10

Orchestral

BBC Symphony Orchestra (WJZ Chain). From Queen's Hall, London, by short waves. 3.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Dinner music. 6:05.

Percy Grainger, pianist; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). "The Gum Suckers March," a new arrangement; "Country Gardens"; Tchaikovsky's "Flower Waltz" and last movement of his "Piano Concerto," by Mr. Grainger. 8:30.

Tosca Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). Half hour. 8:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Classical half hour. 11.

Parisian Quintet (NBC—KGO, KOA). Other smaller groupings. 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

Harry Kogen's Orchestra; male quartet (WJZ Chain). Popular review. 8.

Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Mary McCoy, soprano; Deep River Ensemble; piano duo; male chorus; orchestra (WJZ Chain). One hour. 9:30. NBC Pacific hour. 9:30.

Caribbean Orchestra (CBS—T). Spanish and popular program by quartet and orchestra. 10.

Capt. Frank Hawks, guest speaker; Leonard Joy's string orchestra (WEAF—T). Twelve-hour continent crosser interviewed by Grantland Rice. 10:30.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11.

Soloists; mixed quartet; violin choir (NBC Pacific). Balladry. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

"The Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Two girls and orchestra. 9:15.

"The Founding of San Bernardino" (NBC Pacific). History of Mormon settlement of California city. 8.

Talks

"Women and Music" (WJZ—T). Prof. Marta Milinowski, head of piano department of Vassar, tells her experience with this new form of college curricula. 5.

Harry Hershfield, cartoonist and author (CBS—T). Creator of "Abe Kabibble" and author of new startling "Super City," on "Going to Press" period. 6.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Magazine editor. 6:25.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45, 8.

"Air Scoops" (WEAF Chain). Elinor Smith, girl aviator. 7.

"Geology—Our Gift From the Ice Age" (WEAF—T). Dr. W. O. Hotchkiss, president, Michigan College of Mining and Metallurgy. 7:15.

"Week of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

"Old Counsellor"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF—T). 9.

Vocal Ensembles

Quartet and organ (CBS—T). 9.

Choristers, male octet; Mabel Zoeckler, soprano (WJZ Chain). "Wayside Inn" period. 10:30.

Armenian National Chorus (CBS—T). 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra (WEAF—T). Hour popular review. 9:30.

Recitals

"John Milton" (Bookhouse—CBS). Stories for children by Russell Pratt. 5:30.

I Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Band Music

United States Marine Band (CBS—T). 8.

MASONIC COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

The Massachusetts Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, held its annual meeting in Masonic Temple Dec. 8, with a large attendance from all over the State and guests from other grand Masonic bodies of the various New England states.

Thrice Illustrious Alden B. Hefler of Hyde Park was reëlected Grand Master; Clarence E. Cate of Melrose was elected Deputy Grand Master; Davis R. Dalzell of Pittsfield, Grand Principal Conductor of the Work; Dean K. Webster of Lawrence, reelected Grand Treasurer, and Raymond T. Sewall of Winthrop, reelected Grand Recorder. Installation of officers and dinner followed the regular business meeting.

ROAD SAFETY DRIVE ON BIG LINES PLANNED

(Continued from Page 1)

to impress upon the dealers that their efforts were needed in the campaign for education perhaps more than any other particular department of the automobile industry.

Mr. Blanchard supplemented his requests for coöperation with figures which showed that Massachusetts had contributed more to the increase of motor fatalities in New England than any of the other five states. The 797 fatalities on the highways in the State for this fiscal year was 20 more than last year. This was a slight improvement in the percentage reduction in fatalities in 1929 from the 1928 total, he pointed out.

Mileage increased in the State this year by 6.5 per cent over 1929, he cited. Based on mileage, the 1930 fatality record is better this year than it was in 1929, he declared.

Mr. Blanchard's statement that drivers operating under a dealer's registration plate took more chances and were involved in more accidents than any other class of driver was substantiated by Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who declared that more complaints were received against dealers' cars than any other classification.

The registrar asked the dealers to assist in stamping out the speed mania prevalent on the highways by refusing to stress the speed performances of their cars in advertisements.

Responsibility rests more and more on the individual driver, he declared, pointing out that every accident coming under his observation this year could have been avoided with the exercise of proper care. Weather conditions and slippery pavements are used as excuses after accidents when exercise of greater care would have prevented them, he added. Education can offset the majority of accidents, reaching into the consciousness of the public where law enforcement exercises little jurisdiction, he concluded.

More policemen is one solution to the highway safety problem, Mr. Parker admitted. He urged the dealers to use their offices for the display of safety posters and the distribution of safety educational matter. Law enforcement cannot prevent accidents that are the direct result of carelessness, he insisted.

Asked if he thought it would be wise to plant posters along the road cautioning slow-moving traffic to keep to the right of the highway, a system adopted in Rhode Island, Mr. Parker emphasized that he was wide open to anything pertaining to the education of the driver.

Chester Campbell, chairman of the Committee on Relations With Automobile Dealers, presided. In opening the meeting he stressed the existing conditions as warranting immediate action toward promoting highway safety. The majority of accidents last year could have been prevented, he said, and with this in view he cited the efforts to prevent future accidents as assuming tremendous importance.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 NBC, Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, speaker.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Dance orchestra; vocal and instrumental soloists.
7:00 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland sketch, "O Deer."
8:00 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
8:30 Oscar Elgar's Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Dewey, tenor; male trio; violin quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Emma Jettick Songbird; soloist; salon orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington's orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road report.
6:00 Time; weather.
6:03 John Gruber, pianist.
6:15 NBC, Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, "Topics in Brief."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Sentinels Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 "Uncle Willard," recorded program.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 "Famous Fortunes"; sketch.
8:45 Popular program.
9:00 Westinghouse Tango Troubadours.
9:15 Sterling Four.
9:30 "Death Valley Days"; sketch, "Swamper Ike."
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to New Orleans; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 "World Tour"; Recorded program.
11:00 Time; weather.
11:04 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 Popular holiday program.
5:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 Popular program.
6:45 Shepard Modernists Orchestra.
7:00 "Forget-Me-Not"; recorded program.
7:30 Cora Ruston, pianist; saxophone soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Colin O'More, tenor; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, "The Gypsy Trail"; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Vocal soloists; chorus; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, Louis Katzman's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m. CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Big Sister Club.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Boston Singers, male quartet; Jessie H. Symonds, violinist.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
2:05 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, "Blue Chasers."
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Matinee Gems."

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Album"; soloists; orchestra.

LABOR IN VALENCIA CALLS 48-HOUR STRIKE

VALENCIA, Spain (AP)—Labor headquarters called a 48-hour general strike beginning Dec. 9 in protest of the failure of authorities to settle the conflict between employers and wood workers. Electric light, power, water and public service workers are excepted from the strike order.

The city was tranquil.

EUROPE'S KINGS GAIN IN PRESTIGE

(Continued from Page 1)

the people. In addition to this, he was the decisive factor in the precipitation and resolution of the recent government crisis here. He acted firmly and with tact and showed that he was master of the situation. During the five months since his return he has greatly raised the prestige of the royal house in Rumania, and has made himself felt as the real ruler of the country and by his energy, versatility, magnanimity and scrupulousness has certainly won the confidence of his people.

In Bulgaria the marriage of King Boris and his entrance into his capital with a young queen of great charm and of a noble character have directed the eyes of all his people toward the royal palace and called forth repeated demonstrations of affection and good will, such as the Bulgarian nation has never given to any previous ruler or statesman.

In Jugoslavia, King Alexander occupies a still more important position. He is the one source of authority and exercises absolute control over every phase of life. How popular he is it is not easy to say, because where criticism is not permitted, there is a tendency to doubt the sincerity of adulation. In any case, the most important political factor in Jugoslavia is the King and the future of the country depends much on his strength and wisdom.

In Albania King Zog has been the absolute master of his land. He has provided security within and without, established order and begun useful reforms.

GOVERNOR INDORSES CAPE COD CANAL PLAN

In a conference with Mayor James M. Curley Dec. 8 Gov. Frank G. Allen said he was in accord with the city's plan asking for a federal appropriation of $3,000,000 for improvements of Boston Harbor and the Cape Cod Canal

Mayor Curley said that he told the Governor that Joseph A. Conry, Boston Traffic Commissioner, and Frank Davies of the Board of Port Authority are to be sent to Washington to talk with the Massachusetts representatives in Congress about the matter.

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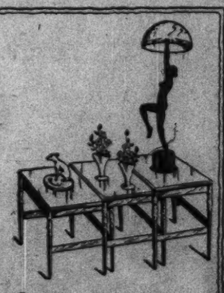
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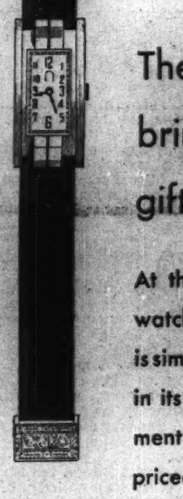
These watches bring new gift opportunities
At the left is a lady's wrist watch. The white gold case is simple and straightforward in its modernism. The movement we can vouch for. It is priced at $175 and represents but one of the interesting new models which our Watch Department is showing for Christmas.
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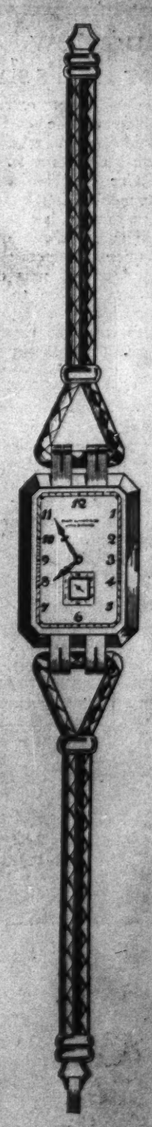
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INDIA'S FARMERS FACING CRISIS IN LOW PRICES

(Continued from Page 1)

come of the Round Table deliberations at London, but the belief is expressed that, given a new constitutional basis for the future government, coöperation of all sections of the country may be obtained in working toward economic recovery.

Calcutta Incident Deplored

Meanwhile the latest Calcutta outrage in which the inspector-general of prisons in Bengal was assassinated Dec. 8 is viewed here as a definite step toward the breaking point between the All-India National Congress and the Extremists.

While the civil disobedience campaign has frequently resulted in violence, Congress leaders have repeatedly discredited violent methods and during the London conference have been particularly anxious that nothing should handicap India's prospects there although unwilling themselves to coöperate.

The Calcutta incident indicates that the Congress has no control over extreme elements, and fears are expressed that a split may mean a large accession to the strength of the extremists, particularly from the younger elements in the movement.

The Congress press here deplores the Calcutta affair, contending that far from helping India's march to freedom it definitely hinders it.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Subcommittees of the Round Table Conference on Dec. 8 made a number of further recommendations for shaping the structure for self-governing institutions to be set up in India and Burma under the proposed new constitutions.

Those of the Burma subcommittee, which was presided over by Lord Russell, were concerned chiefly with safeguarding Indian and other minority communities, also for providing adequate defense and for regulating trade and financial relations with India.

Meanwhile the subcommittee on the federal structure for India under Lord Sankey decided in favor of having an upper as well as a lower legislative chamber in the central government, also for a unitary system of central government whereby representatives of Indian states and British Indian provinces would work together in both these bodies for establishment of a great homogeneous structure for the whole of India.

Outnumbered by Hindus

The conference has advanced with so little friction over preliminaries that it has now reached more contentious problems.

These include that of Hindu-Moslem relations in which what at one time were almost completed negotiations for settlement by agreement among delegates have just broken down.

It would be easy to exaggerate the extent of the difficulty this question presents but its dimensions are such that some of those concerned with it have been considering the possibility of submitting it for arbitration to the League of Nations.

The problem's main features depend upon the fact that the 70,000,000 Muhammadans in India, being outnumbered by Hindus in all existing major provinces except the Punjab and Bengal, feel they cannot submit themselves to a government by ballot without very substantial guarantees. They have made a number of demands accordingly.

The chief difference over which compromise has now failed, however, concerns a single point. This is whether Moslems should be allowed to have separate electorates to themselves. The Moslem case is that unless this be conceded, as the statutory commission under Sir John Simon advised should be done, their interests would be liable to be subordinated to those of the Hindus.

DRYS PLAN FOR REVOLT IN SOUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

He pointed to the dry Democratic bolters who had been "disciplined" after the 1928 election in the South.

Frank Lyon, chairman of a Democratic Hoover group in Virginia, sided with this view, as did others. Other speakers emphasized that in addition to Mr. Smith's wetness in 1928, he was also handicapped in the South by being connected with Tammany and because his faith ran counter to that of the majority of the electorate.

A Democratic wet without these other political liabilities in the South might carry it, they asserted. The answer in the dry strategy should be for immediate and unremittent action to last to election day two years hence, preparing the seeds for dry revolt in the South, in case a wet were nominated.

The balance of the first day's meeting was occupied with prolonged debate over the wording of a resolution declaring the conference against a national referendum on the dry law. The original draft of a resolution, denouncing the proposal in stinging terms, was submitted for redrafting to E. B. Dunford, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, who presented a condensed but no less emphatic version.

One-Year Holiday

Dr. Clarence True Wilson, head of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, urged that before final action was taken the conference should hear the representations of Franklin W. Fort (R.), Representative from New Jersey.

Mr. Fort later appeared and in a lengthy address laid before the group of approximately 100 dry leaders of the country a detailed plan for a national referendum to be held within a year. Without such an immediate battle he forecast that prohibition might be defeated, if wet victories should continue for another five years.

Reconsidering its early vote the council invited Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General, to address it. Mrs. Willebrandt stated her continued belief in prohibition and justified her course as counsel for Fruit Industries, Inc. Mrs. Willebrandt was eulogized by various speakers at the convention.

The Wickersham Commission, supposed to be considering the final draft of its prohibition report, unexpectedly called in Herman Feldman, Dartmouth College professor, as witness behind closed doors.

The essence of the committee's resolution attacking referenda, as it was written in its first draft was contained in two paragraphs, stating:

"We are definitely and unequivocally opposed:

"First—to the submission of any amendment which would weaken or repeal in whole or in part the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Second—to the submission of any part of this national constitutional policy to either a binding or a non-binding referendum which would tend either directly or indirectly to weaken or nullify the said prohibition amendment."

Its Latchstring Is Out Again

ASHLAWN, HOME OF JAMES MONROE AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

This Historic Mansion, Where the Fifth President of the United States Dispensed Hospitality a Century Ago, Now Has Been Opened to the Public After Having Been Restored as Nearly as Possible to Its Original State by the New Owner. The Site Was Chosen by Monroe's Friend, Thomas Jefferson.

Ashlawn, James Monroe's Home, Restored to Its Original Beauty

Estate of Fifth President Looks Across Green Valley to Mansion of Friend and Neighbor, Jefferson, Near Charlottesville, Va.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

FROM the "Little Mountain," four miles outside of Charlottesville, on which stands Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, lovellest of old Virginia homes, it is a short two miles by the winding upland road to the home of his neighbor, James Monroe. Ashlawn, where Monroe lived for 26 years before going to Washington to be inaugurated fifth President of the United States, looks across a green valley to Monticello, and from their hilltops it is said that Monroe and Jefferson often wigwagged signals to each other, arranging visits.

They loved hilltops, those statesmen of old Virginia, whose white-pillared homes stand in such right and lovely dignity on the crests of the Blue Ridge foothills. Hardly a summit of the mountains in historic Albemarle County but is crowned by some old colonial mansion. They were neglected for years after they passed from the hands of their builders, but now for the most part have been restored by owners who realize that the architecture of Jefferson—and he apparently was always ready to lend a hand in planning the homes of his neighbors—is a precious heritage.

Ashlawn, a lovely old colonial house surrounded by a 600-acre estate, is the newest of Virginia's historic shrines, having been thrown open to the public by its owner, Jay W. Johns of Pittsburgh. Now the thousands who visit Monticello each month may take the road over which Jefferson often rode to visit Monroe, and pay homage to the author of the Monroe Doctrine.

Towering Pine Is First Sign

The first sign of Ashlawn is a towering Norwegian pine tree, visible from miles around, standing high above all the other ancient trees on the hilltop which Jefferson selected at his friend's request as the site for the home which he was planning during the years when he was Minister to France.

One turns from the main road into a locust-bordered lane winding up to the garden entrance. Here stands the old stone mounting block, worn by many feet in the years when Monroe dispensed Virginia hospitality to visiting statesmen and diplomats. One imagines Monroe turning back at this spot for a last look at his beloved home before riding to Washington to take the oath of office; a last look at the great pine tree which dominates the estate.

From the mounting block, the white pillars of the house are almost obscured by the great box trees, almost 10 feet tall, which form the entrance to the garden. These two clumps are faced by two similar ones at the opposite side of an oval formed by English dwarf box, in the center of which stands the great Norwegian pine tree. From this oval opens the walk flanked by double rows of box, leading to the doorway. The garden, planned while Monroe was in France, shows decidedly the French influence. When it is remembered that this type of boxwood under the most favorable conditions grows only about half an inch a year, the size and beauty of the trees which were the pride of Ashlawn's original owner is all the more impressive.

The front part of the house was built after Monroe's time; but one steps down from the entrance hall into the original rooms, where at every turns one notes architectural details which characterize the handiwork of Jefferson. Monroe had written from France to his friend at Monticello, asking him to choose a site for the home he was to build on his return, specifying that it should be in easy distance of Monticello, and inclosing several tentative plans for the house. Here are the small paneled cupboards beside the fireplace such as Jefferson built in his own home, and a graceful archway opening from a small hallway into the side garden.

Furnished With Originals

The four rooms on the first floor have been furnished with original Monroe pieces loaned by his descendants. A corner cupboard in the long dining room is the oldest piece of Monroe furniture in existence. Monroe's desk, characteristic of the period in its beautiful simplicity of design, stands in a corner of the library, and on the walls are pictures which Monroe himself selected, scattered over many states since his time, and now brought to their original home again.

Here and there are bits of rare old pewter; a spinning wheel, old chairs, on which Monroe and his friends sat about a blazing log fire; a wee cradle; mirrors reflecting the sun which comes in through the windows of French design. Much of the atmosphere of the original home has been restored in the few months since the estate was purchased by the present owner.

In the basement one finds the old kitchens, with the original floors of brick laid in a zigzag pattern, and the heavy doors still perfectly balanced on massive iron hinges shaped like the letter H. In the kitchen one finds many of the original iron griddles and kettles, and scarred old wood blocks. From the kitchen door a few steps lead one to the icehouse, the overseer's house, and the smokehouse where fine old Virginia hams were prepared.

Some of Monroe's letters show how reluctantly he left this home when he went to the White House in 1817. For seven years of his term as President he used Ashlawn as a summer White House. He often declared to friends that Ashlawn would be the last of his possessions to go if he should be in financial straits. Like his friend Jefferson, he found himself after a long life of public service, hard pressed to meet his creditors. Finally in 1830, he sold Ashlawn in order to meet a pressing debt to the Bank of the United States.

It stands now with its door hospitably open again after a century, a fitting memorial to one of the greatest of the early American statesmen.

FAMED CATTLE TRAIL NOW LINK IN HIGHWAY

ARDMORE, Okla. (AP)—The crossing ground of famed cattle trails of yesteryear was the scene on Dec. 7 of a modern "trail blazing" drama in a celebration here of the closing of the final gap of United States highway No. 77.

The event marked the completion of an all-weather highway connecting the Pacific coast with the Atlantic and the Canadian border with the Rio Grande. Approximately 15,000 visitors, including dignitaries of Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, were present.

WEST INDIAN TRADE FOR CANADA AVAILABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—There is a large and receptive market available in the West Indies for Canadian manufacturers, said F. W. Fraser, Canadian trade commissioner to Jamaica, Haiti, the Bahamas and British Honduras, who is touring western Canada. Mr. Fraser intends to speak with the manufacturers of the Dominion and point out the desire of the people in the British islands of the group to trade with Canada. There is a market there for almost everything Canada produces, except fur coats and snowshoes, he said.

BAR PROTESTS "RUNNERS"

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Criminal action against so-called runners soliciting business for Worcester lawyers, erection of a new central district court building, and some method to prevent alleged encroachment of banking institutions in legal business were urged at the annual meeting of the Worcester County Bar Association Dec. 8.

New Jersey City Tries Rubber Paving as Means of Silencing Traffic Noises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—Efforts to lessen traffic noises have led to a novel experiment in paving in Passaic, N. J. There hard rubber blocks were used in place of the conventional concrete and asphalt paving when the new bridge over the Dundee Canal at Second Street was completed recently. Passaic County engineers say the rubber paving has greatly lessened the noise from heavy traffic passing over the bridge.

As a result of this experiment, some engineers believe rubber paving will soon be used in streets where a premium is placed on reduction of traffic noises.

Rubber paving, however, costs approximately twice as much as concrete or asphalt, Passaic County engineers said, and they do not expect it will stand up as well as the harder paving materials. This they hope to determine definitely in the case of the Dundee Bridge.

The rubber blocks are eight inches in diameter, six-sided, three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and the surface is covered with large diamond-shaped figures. Each block is held in place by seven rubber lugs, nearly an inch long, which project from the bottom of the block. Each lug is larger at the bottom than at the top. They are thrust into the concrete base of the highway before it is dry and the concrete hardens around them.

While the surface of each rubber block is very hard, the block can be bent with the hands by placing it against the corner of a desk and pressing on the sides with both hands. Those used in Passaic were made by a plant there operated by a national rubber concern. Efforts are being made to sell the blocks on a large scale. This, it is believed, will materially reduce the price.

WOMAN TEACHER TO GO ON ARCTIC TRIP

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Donald B. MacMillan, arctic explorer, in a talk at Worcester Academy on Dec. 9, said that when his ship Bowdoin takes its way to the arctic wastes next June it will have on board a woman school teacher who is yet to be selected. She will fill a vacancy in his second Labrador school house, where she will teach Eskimo children to read and write English.

There are 18 applicants to date. MacMillan says the one to be chosen must have a real desire to fare forth into a region where an educated white woman is a rarity. He says already a daughter of a German missionary is teaching a class of 40 fur-clad Eskimo children in Labrador.

SURVEYS TO SEEK REDUCTION OF WASTE

Reduction of waste in retail merchandising and lowered overhead costs of retail stores are the objectives of a series of studies to be made during the next few months. The retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, coöperating with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has an extensive program under way. The first study is to be that of salvaging store supplies, such as paper, twine, boxes, etc.

Two M. I. T. students, both Boston boys, working under the direction of Prof. Robert Elder, are to conduct the study. They are B. H. MacLeod and C. Randolph Binner.

G. A. R. HEAD INSTALLED

Senior Vice-Commander Waldo Turner of East Weymouth was installed as department commander of the Grand Army Dec. 8, in the State House, Boston. Commander Turner succeeds Alvin C. Howes.

OMITS PREFERRED DIVIDEND

Brockway Motor Truck Corporation omitted the quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 due at this time.

Library to Move During the Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The work of moving 400,000 books from one home to another without interruption to the complex business of serving the public of Baltimore with free reading matter, will be undertaken soon by officials in charge of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Obliged to exchange its present quarters for temporary ones during the construction of the new building, the library will change places overnight. The books will be moved in large vans in unit boxes which hold approximately two shelves of books. The work is complicated by the necessity of moving also the shelves on which the books stand.

The temporary quarters will be occupied for two years, it is estimated, after which it will move into its new home, which is to be erected on the site of the old building.

SIMS CRITICIZES NAVY CONSERVATISM

The conservatism of the United States Navy Department was severely criticized by Rear Admiral William S. Sims in a lecture at the Lowell Institute, Dec. 8. He pointed out, however, that conservatism has consistently been a part of the navy since early Colonial days.

As an example he told of the opposition to the Scott system of firing guns, which was finally adopted by the navy. This was the fifth of a series of lectures by Rear Admiral Sims on "Capabilities and Limitations of Modern Navies," delivered under the auspices of the Lowell Institute.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT CHOSEN

James Roosevelt, son of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, was elected president of the freshman class at the Boston University Law School, Dec. 9.

STOWELL'S

Gift Counselors

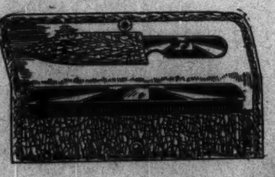
To the People of New England for Over a Century

The finest Christmas values we have ever offered await your selection—here are a few practical gifts for women.

Sterling Silver Vanity—variety of patterns—containing powder, rouge, lipstick and mirror—special value, $8

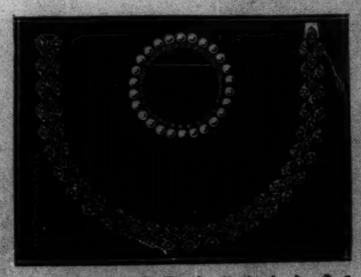
Sapphire (imitation) and Rhinestones mounted on white gold filled filigree bracelet $10

Whiting and Davis soldered link Mesh Bag—pastel colors—enameled frame with marcasites $25



Woman's Comb and File Set, Sterling Silver and Enamel tops in a variety of colors—complete with dainty leather case, $2.50

Amethyst or Sapphire Pendant (imitation), encircled with row of fine imitation pearls, sterling chain, $4.50



Rhinestone and Pearl (imitation) Friendship Circle Pin, in Sterling, $7

Rhinestone Bracelet set in Sterling Silver $12.50

Chinese Jade, pierced and carved, in 14K green gold ring, $15

Amethyst, sardonyx, garnet, topaz, *ruby or *sapphire in 14k white gold filigree ring—exclusive STOWELL design, *imitation $5

A. STOWELL & CO., INC.
24 WINTER STREET, BOSTON
Jewelers and Silversmiths for Over 100 Years

Three New Kodaks with wide Gift Appeal

Christmas Shoppers! Ask to see them at this store . . .

Kodak Petite—Smart, compact, colorful. For 1½ x 2¼ inch pictures. Price, with case, $7.50.

No. 1A Gift Kodak—A handsome, sturdy camera. Picture size, 2½ x 4¼ inches. Price, complete with box, $15.

Kodak Coquette Package—A delightful gift package, beautifully boxed. Price, $12.50.

BEFORE you choose any Christmas present, make a point of seeing these new, very modern Kodaks. For here is a choice in cameras to please almost anyone on your list.

The *Gift Kodak* lives up to its name in every detail. Covered with brown genuine leather, it comes in an ebony-finished cedar box. Box cover and Kodak are richly ornamented by a modern design in metal and colored enamels. A luxurious gift. Yet its price, with box, is only $15.

The *Kodak Coquette Package* was designed for Miss Modern herself. Its smart silver and black box contains a Kodak, compact and lipstick, in matching design. The color is blue, with a pattern of fancy enamels. Price, $12.50.

Kodak Petite is a charming gift for any girl or woman. Smart in design, it comes in lavender, blue, gray, green, and old rose. With a matching, pouch-type case the price is $7.50.

These and other gift cameras, now on display at this store. Kodaks, from $5. Brownies, from $2.

Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc.
38 Bromfield St. and Hotel Statler
Boston

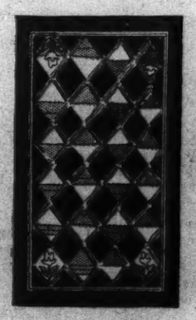
For Christmas

Hooked Rugs

will delight anyone

—and they're so inexpensive

Size averaging 3 ft. long by 1 ft. 8 inches wide.



Hundreds of quaint, original, different designs—all hand-hooked in lovely time-mellowed colors.

$3.95

Size averaging 4 ft. long by 2 ft. 9 in. wide.

All choice quality—no "rejects."

They are so decorative, durable and usable for fill in spaces in any room.

$8.25

Also desirable for giving are Ret-rae Washable Bathroom Rugs, Wool-O Oval Braided Rugs, Pergamo Mats, Saddle Bag Fronts—all inexpensive.

PAINE'S

81 Arlington Street, Boston

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Needlework Guild of America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN PREPARATION for the coming winter, the Needlework Guild of America is now launching its yearly drive for new garments. This is a nonsectarian body, doing alike for every race, creed and color; and an international body with branches in England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Australia and Canada. The object of the guild is a simple one—namely to provide new, plain and simple garments or articles of household linen to meet the needs of various charitable institutions.

Anyone providing two new garments or articles of household linen annually may become a member. The Needlework Guild demands no dues, holds no regular meetings, and asks its members only once a year to help those in need. It is a charity that helps other charities, because it provides 100 organizations with garments which they distribute to the needy.

The guild has established a precedent of new warm garments, and no others are accepted. Because a new garment adds to the self-respect and stimulates a natural self-confidence in children and adults, it is the wish of the guild to provide these. Its slogan is "Old garments pauperize—new garments equalize."

Emergency Coöperation

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston of Princeton, N. J., widow of Grover Cleveland, is national president of the American branch of the guild. She recently received a letter at the national headquarters in Philadelphia from President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment, asking coöperation from the Needlework Guild as "a part of a coördinated program which should help in fighting human suffering and alleviating the present situation" (of unemployment).

The executive committee of the national board of the guild has suggested that each branch make use of its organization to help in any way possible, considering this a time of national emergency, thus giving a service in addition to the usual functioning as givers of new garments to the needy. Mrs. Preston writes: "This may be done by newspaper publicity, urging from the public gifts of money or partly worn clothing where needed, or by increasing the usual membership donations; or by urging and assisting in investigation of the local situation and making practical plans to meet it, or in any way suitable to your community, but always in consultation and in coöperation with any other agencies engaged in this work. Please do it and do it now."

Spanning the Atlantic

The Needlework Guild was started many years ago in England by Lady Wolverton, who was interested in an orphanage and wanted to interest her friends in it. She induced them to give two new articles of clothing each year to the orphanage; as she expressed it, "to build a bridge from the Island of Waste to the Island of Want."

Soon the Queen of England took up the idea and sponsored the movement in London. This was the mother of the present King; and now Queen Mary has in turn become interested in the work. Her son, the Prince of Wales, contributes to the cause by knitting yearly two new articles himself.

In 1835 an American woman living in England, who knew and loved Lady Wolverton, sent to her mother in Philadelphia the first report printed by Lady Wolverton. This report came into the hands of a niece, Mrs. John Wood Stewart, who took up the work and developed it along similar lines in America. She had at that time a weekly meeting of young girls for Bible study, and these girls decided that each of them would ask 10 persons to give two new garments apiece. So this was the beginning of the Needlework Guild in America—the small acorn from which has grown a mighty oak.

The guild is composed of a large body of earnest women representing the states throughout the length and breadth of the country. Every autumn public meetings and exhibitions of garments donated are held, following which the garments are distributed in the individual cities in which they are collected.

Affiliation and Needs

As the national organization has grown, it has become affiliated with other national organizations, including the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Conference of Social Work, the American Red Cross, and the National Council of Women of the United States. In 1917 the Camp Fire Girls became affiliated with the Needlework Guild. The junior workers of a branch are organized as auxiliaries under the supervision of the local branch.

Any member of the guild obtaining contributions from 10 persons becomes a director. She is also expected to secure at least one money member, who shall give money—no amount is specified—which is used to pay the expenses of the work.

On an appointed day the section president in a city branch sends the articles received to the place designated for the meeting, where they are sorted and arranged for exhibition. They are then sent to such charities in the same city as have been decided upon by vote of the officers and section presidents. The garments are usually distributed to the needy by relief associations, organized charities and missions, and are retained by homes and shelters of every description, for the use of their inmates. In the case of hospitals, they are given to outgoing patients who have insufficient clothing.

Many institutions depend upon the Needlework Guild for their supply of new articles. Many of these are made by women in their own homes, but all kinds of warm, ready-made garments, sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc., are acceptable. The garments usually required are sweaters, mittens and gloves, underwear, nightwear, caps, socks, stockings, dresses, bathrobes, blouses, shoes; and for infants, wool undershirts, knitted socks, crib blankets and afghans. Warm outside clothing such as coats, suits and trousers find ready use, as well as blankets, sheets, pillow cases and towels.

Although the branches make their collections and distributions but once a year, preferably in October or November, special collections of garments are taken at times of local, national or international disaster. The number of gifts has increased each year. Last year nearly 2,000,000 garments were collected and distributed. Now, after 44 years of active work, the guild numbers 850,000 members in the United States alone.

These Perky Little Spruces, Set in Gay Red Tubs for the Christmas Season, Were Hung With Bright Kumquats and Little "Love Apples." The Evergreens Were Tied With Scarlet and Silver Ribbons.

This Mantel of Spanish Red Tiles Is Enhanced by Its Bunch of Japanese Lantern Pods and the Silvery Disks of Lunaria, Mingled With Bayberries and a Branch or So of Gray-Brown Eucalyptus.

Two Little Holly Trees at Each Side of the Entrance Sparkle With a Few Lights in Unexpected Places, Like Stars Seen Through Tree Tops. From the Balcony Trails a Great Half-Wreath of Holly.

Ye Merrie Christmas Greens

ABOUT 10 years ago there began a veritable renaissance in the art of Christmas decoration. The traditional stagelishes of old Christmas in Merrie England, when,

The mistletoe hung in the castle hall
And the holly branch shone on the old oak wall,

became somewhat perfunctory in the less robust period of the nineties, which too often contented itself with a few sprigs of holly behind pictures and a branch of mistletoe in a doorway or under a chandelier. Imagination, however, cannot long remain at so low an ebb and it soon reasserted itself with a renewed consciousness of the dignity and beauty of Christmas greens for the holiday season.

Wreaths and garlands were used once more as architectural accents rather than in a casual and hit-or-miss manner. Little old-fashioned houses in the country wore their decorations with a quaint primness that accentuated their charm; and more formal houses added to themselves a sort of magnificence, akin to frosty forests, by their lavish use of such ornament as distinguishes forest architecture.

Delightful variations upon the old themes appeared. Simple wreaths were made interesting by crisp pine cones and bunches of bright berries. More formal wreaths and swags of green were entwined with fruits in the manner of the Della Robbia garlands of the Renaissance. Inside the house tall jars of copper or simple pottery were filled with all sorts of decorative grasses and berries and interesting seed pods from the woods and fields and from the garden's harvest—bayberry and lovely trailing bittersweet, the glowing Japanese lantern plant and the silvery disks of lunaria. For the more sophisticated setting, the florists began to offer exotic importations—southern pine, eucalyptus, feathery pampas grass and sprays of California pepper.

How charming it all was! There seemed to be no end of possibilities for attractive and original Christmas decorations. But, alas, the desire to be original too often sacrificed beauty and dignity and too frequently culminated in lavish expenditures out of harmony with the primitive festival.

The ancient tradition is too beautiful to lose, and those who love it will guard it by practicing it with simplicity. If the exigencies of a background suggest some detail that is delightfully individual, so much the better, but let there be no straining and striving for "original" effects and competitive elaboration.

Woodland Sprays

THERE are many varieties of fragrant, woodsy evergreens from the hills and mountains, and if care is taken not to strip the woods thoughtlessly, small sprays may be used to advantage during the holiday season for decoration or as gifts. Sprigs of holly or red winterberries add a cheerful touch to any gift when caught into the bow of ribbon used for wrapping. Sprays of various sorts, from 12 to 18 inches long, are effective in vases or baskets for decoration.

The winterberry or mountain holly is one of the finest of all red berries for Christmas, and there is said to be a good crop of it this year. It is found in the Catskill Mountains and extends southward along the Alleghenies as far as Alabama. The leaves do not suggest the popular idea of holly, as they are deciduous, light green and destitute of spines. The fruit is nearly half an inch in diameter and bright scarlet. Sprays of mountain holly may sometimes be obtained from nurseries.

The American holly closely resembles the European, with its glossy foliage and coral berries, but the leaves are a paler green. Like the mountain holly, it is of slow growth.

Among other decorative sprays the arborvitæ recommends itself for use in place cards, favors, or centerpieces. The waxy, dark green flat sprays of the American yew are charming for walls. The balsam fir is practical for similar uses because it holds its needles for a long time; and its spicy fragrance also makes it a favorite.

Silvery green branches of juniper are lovely with bittersweet, and pretty in baskets and bowls. Juniper can sometimes be obtained with blue and gray berries. Red cedar has dark graceful sprays. Red spruce is a rich dark green, and white spruce has symmetrical blue-green needles.

Among the ground evergreens, appropriate for decoration, are the princess pine, lady finger and lion's paw. The princess pine resembles little feathery trees, set with "make believe" light brown candles, which are actually the seed stalks. Lady finger comes in long trailing sprays of soft green, and lion's paw is another running evergreen with whorled green circlets thickly set along the stem.

The shiny, bright red twigs of the red osier are lovely with evergreens in sprays or baskets. Long, mahogany-brown catkins of the alder are attractive for similar use, hanging gracefully from picturesquely arching sprays. The hard, light brown catkins of the black birch are of more erect growth than the alder, but are delightful in baskets and vases. The cones of white pine lend themselves to decoration uses.

Christmas wreaths can be made of balsam, or juniper may be used for background. Juniper is an attractive silvery color, but balsam holds its needles longer. These wreaths may be filled with sprays of holly, pine cones and catkins. The red berries should be symmetrically arranged in decorating the wreath.

Women's Organizations

"PREPARE PEACE" is the motto of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. This organization has an interesting history. It is the outgrowth of the calling together, by Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of women who were eager for an amicable settlement of the difficulties which engaged European countries in the World War. This convention was held in Washington, D. C., in January, 1915, and the name "Women's Peace Party" was adopted.

Early in the spring of the same year a group of European women arranged an international congress of women at The Hague. At this congress, the United States was represented by 45 women. Women attended from 12 countries. All voting members stood for suffrage for women and the pacific settlement of international disputes.

After the United States entered the war a new program was adopted by the members in that country. A meeting was held at the Friends Meeting House in Philadelphia where it was urged, in the interest of good will and tolerance, that "those of opposed opinion be loyal to the highest that they know, and that each understand that the other may be equally patriotic."

* * *

At the close of the war this international body of women held its second congress in Switzerland May 12-17, 1919, at the same time that the Paris peace deliberations were being conducted. The name of the organization was then changed to the one that it now carries.

The third congress was held in Vienna in July, 1921, with women attending from 26 countries including China, Japan, Australia and Mexico. This congress was especially successful in bringing about pleasant and valuable contacts among women of war-divided countries and assisting in a better understanding of their mutual difficulties. Following this congress a summer school was conducted at Salzburg which was attended by hundreds of students.

International headquarters have been established in a delightful old house with a "hanging garden" above the old city wall in Geneva. There are national sections in 25 different countries and connections in many others.

* * *

No sort of pledge is required for membership. The object of the United States section is given as follows: "To promote that peace between nations, races and classes, which is based on justice and good will, to outlaw war, to substitute law for war, and to coöperate with women of all countries in carrying out these policies."

Miss Jane Addams was president of the league until 1929 when she refused reëlection and was made honorary president. Since that time the executive committee has appointed chairmen to represent the different sections. This committee meets once each year at Geneva and once in some other place.

Miss Emily Green Balch is president of the United States section. Miss Balch says she believes that people must begin wanting to reach what lies beyond the immediate horizon if they are to move toward it. And so the eyes of the members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom are looking to see our whole education, from the nursery to the postgraduate professional school, directed toward a more humane understanding of human relations. They are working for a "spirit of universal and disinterested good will; based on individual liberty enriched by a sense of social duty."

Signs Proclaim Civic Glory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Albany, N. Y.

THE Albany Zonta Club, a branch of Zonta International, a woman's service club, has accomplished a unique piece of civic work for the city of Albany, which has recently become an inland seaport. The club has erected artistic signs at the eight main entrances to the city, exploiting Albany's early history and its recent development.

The signs are topped with models of the Half Moon and the inscription, "Half Moon Came in 1609." Below are the words, "Albany, Settlement, 1614. Inland Seaport, 1930."

The signs, which are the first to be erected here by any club or organization, have attracted favorable comment from outside visitors and city officials. The land on which they stand was given by the city itself.

An Outback Farmer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

A WOMAN farmer who drives her own teams over 1000 miles in survey pursuing her vocation in a manner out of the ordinary furrow of things even in the spacious farming lands of South Australia. Not only did Mrs. Norma Moncur take those teams from Tocumwal in Victoria to Geranium on the west coast of that state, but she then accepted a road contract to fill in time while she was waiting for a grant of land. That is the sort of grit that South Australia knew in the old pioneers.

"I came of a farming stock," says Mrs. Moncur, "as I drove a team when I was 10 years old. I have been driving one ever since, and that's about 30 years."

Mrs. Moncur has been farming at Geranium for two and a half years now, and this season she has 800 acres under crop—wheat, oats and barley. She did the ploughing herself and her 10-horse team is the pride of her heart. When she started at Geranium, Mrs. Moncur had about £25 in cash, and it was "Buckley's chance" when it came to clearing the scrub.

She said that when she took the road contract near Snowtown she had to help quarry and load stones herself. There was, however, wonderful satisfaction in knowing that she was helping to build a road.

In her spare time—but when can she possibly have any?—Mrs. Moncur enjoys doing fine needlework, and often by the light of a hurricane lamp she has embroidered some dainty traycloth, to be given away, or saved up for the time when she starts real housekeeping. She says, however, that she prefers camping because it is more fun and that the routine of housework is monotonous in comparison.

She has visited the United States twice and is fond of occasional escapes into civilization, which renew her energy for frontier farming. In appropriate surroundings she enjoys wearing pretty clothes, and it is stated that she once remarked to the editor of a women's page, "Try to slip in something about fashions sometimes in your columns. I wear a shirt and riding breeches most of the time, but I like to know what other women are wearing."

Gifts for School Children

Fine Pencils, Penholder and Ruler, in Genuine Leather Case. Name in gold on case, pencils, ruler, and penholder . . . $1.00
Also 6 Pencils in Holly Box 50c, 12 for 75c.
ABBOTT PENCIL CO.
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The Sift-Chine
An Ideal Gift
Not an ordinary flour sifter, but a sifting machine. Highest quality—built to last for years. One hand operation—easily—quickly. Permits constant stirring while sifting. Double screen—one operation sifts coarse, fine. Avoids scattering flour. Eliminates lumpy baking. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute, Modern Priscilla Proving Plant and other Bureaus. Used and endorsed by foremost food authorities, home economic experts and demonstrators. Highly polished finish. Also furnished with handles in Green, Red, Yellow or Blue. Money-back guarantee. At dealer's or postpaid for $1.00
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Christmas Cards
Sent on approval to Monitor readers.
A choice collection of eighteen beautiful Christmas Cards and folders—Genuine steel die engraved—No two alike, packed in an attractive gift box. Sent postpaid for your inspection. If they please you, send me one dollar—if not, return cards within five days and I will pay return postage.
This business is conducted on a friendly basis and in accordance with the Golden Rule.
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Pays for Itself Hundreds of Times
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Let us Express to you again this year, Our Fancy Budded or Eureka Walnuts.
10-lb Bag @ 36c per lb—Express 60c
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PEGGY'S OWN
Fruit Cake
Old-Fashioned Dark Fruit Cake
Home-Made Attractively Boxed Postpaid
1 lb., $1.50; 2 lbs., $3.00; 3 lbs., $4.00
½ lb. in unique imported box, $1.00
ALSO
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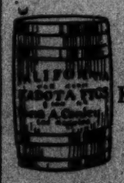
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
8th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

"It's the Taste that Tells"



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APPLES from the State of WASHINGTON
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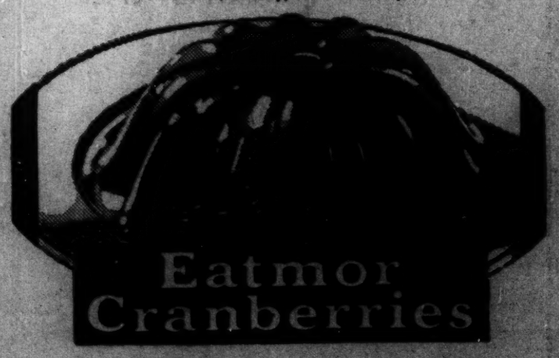
MAKE EVERYDAY A HOLIDAY AND ENJOY CRANBERRIES IN SOME WAY . . . For example:

4 cups cranberries 2 cups water
2 cups granulated sugar
Boil cranberries with water until berries stop popping. Strain through fine sieve; add sugar and stir; then boil rapidly for 8 to 10 minutes—or until a drop jells on a cold plate. Turn at once into a wet mold; and cool.
Send for free booklet, "Tasty Ways to Serve the Tonic Fruit."
Address, Dept. N—American Cranberry Exchange,
90 West Broadway, New York City.



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The daily use of this cream will keep the skin clear, soft and fresh—its natural radiance revealed.
Sold in all Harper Method Shops, where expert care of the hair, skin and hands is available. Write for the name of the nearest shop if you do not find it listed in the telephone directory.
The Harper Method
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REMEMBER "way back when" Mother let you "clean up" the sauce pan in which the chocolate coating for the cake was made? It was good, wasn't it?
Monarch has the rich and delicious flavor of pure, true Cocoa. Money cannot buy better raw materials, nor skill produce a cocoa of better flavor or finer aroma.
Monarch Cocoa is smooth in texture and attractive in color. It answers every requirement for fine baking and cooking, ice cream or fudge making. That delicious flavor carries through and is delightfully apparent whenever Monarch is used. Children love it.
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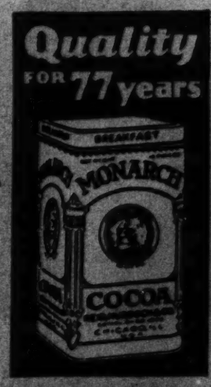

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Socrates in England

Plato's Britannia, by Douglas Woodruff. London: Sheed and Ward. 6s.

AMERICANS who were amused by "Plato's American Republic" may now sit back and watch the return match, for Socrates has turned his attention to the English. With Agropatus, who had failed to sell his sultanas in England owing to the preference awarded to the colonial kind, and with other inquiring youths who knew that Socrates had taken Mylon's son to England in the hope of getting him one of the special university scholarships for the citizens of Rhodes, Socrates is induced to discuss his visit to England and the strange series of disillusionments he experienced.

Mr. Woodruff's device is excellent and some good satire results from his attempt at measuring a nation of practical empiricists by the abstract foot-rule of logic. For, on the whole, Socrates discovered that the English were interested not so much in "the good life" as in "the good estate." They shied at theory. They were not encouraged to ask what the life of a state or an individual ought to be, saying that such proposals were all very well in theory and "when they have said that about anything they consider they have disposed of it for good and all."

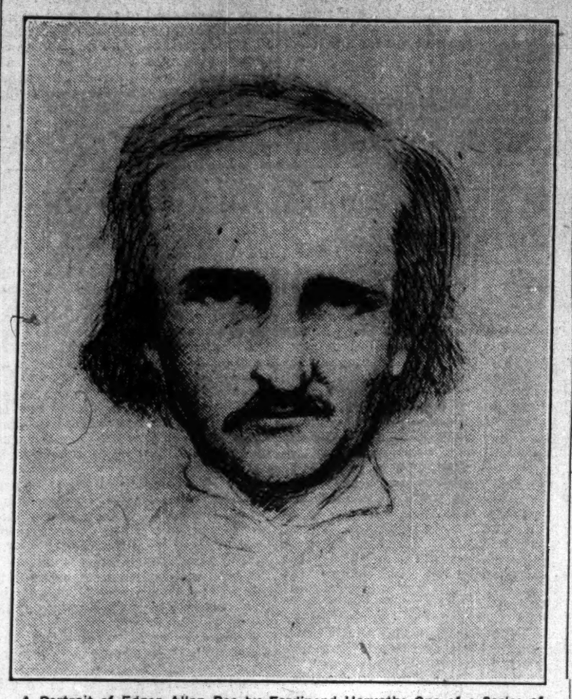
It was some time before Socrates found himself en rapport with English notions. Arriving in London, lyrical and eager for discovery, he marched straight to the Athenæum, thinking that this might be the temple where wise men discussed "the good life." He found most of the members supine and asleep and others talking animatedly in what he thought must be a valuable addition to the vocabulary of ethics, but which proved to be the jargon of golf and cross-word puzzles. Disillusioned, he left the club and made for Olympia, the flattering adoption of a Greek name persuading him that the great Greek professor might be there. (Gilbert Murray at Olympia!) He discovered instead the hall of an Ideal Home Exhibition which had been organized by one of the sensational news sheets. The word "Ideal" delighted and deceived him, for he discovered in the hall a display of things that only a minority of Englishmen could hope to afford, objects, nearly all of them superfluous, "things to enhance the delights of eating and drinking and sleeping." For although it is people and not things that make a home, he failed to find even a wax model of the ideal husband, the ideal wife or the ideal child.

Within this experience lies the kernel of the disillusionment of the unfortunate philosopher and the purpose of Mr. Woodruff's barbed gayety. The English, he finds, have the habit of surrounding simple things with a vast expense. The rich have been deceived by Victorian prosperity into believing that hope lies in the past, and the artisans "make the same mistake and think that, because they have been able to obtain many comforts that the great Queen made them do without, things will improve forever, provided that artisans enjoy more influence." It is the retreat from industrial materialism that Socrates calls for, and a return to simplicity of living. Delighted at first by the "dole," he was horrified to find that its purpose was not to free men for contemplation. But it is clear that the English have never contemplated "the good life" with any profundity in any past period of simple living. Socrates derides the modern disability to distinguish between a chemist and a philosopher, but we might mock him for failing to see the identity of the machine with the slave on whose shoulder his own state rested. But his real objection to our age is that it has too many machines, producing far too many goods, and that people ought not to think there is special virtue or special hope in going on wanting more and more.

In this way, ever persisting in his innocent but caustic questions—aided by the vicarious blandness of Dr. Jowett's diction—Socrates pokes his nose into many corners. He visits Oxford and Cambridge and is rather distressed by them. In Manchester and Liverpool, not above all things famous for their devotion to abstract matters, he supposed that an enforced retreat from industrialism would provide unexpected leisure for the cultivation of the liberal arts. In fact, Socrates at the end becomes sufficiently diffident and English to find comfort in pessimism, rejoicing for example that the processes of Parliament are encumbered and old-fashioned, because thus, though they may hold up many good laws, they prevent far more bad ones. A piece of English worldy wisdom which might have shocked Plato.

In recording one's delight at the caustic wit and fantasy one also has to note a regrettable tendency to cynicism on the part of the old gentleman. The English climate? His disappointment about the Rhodes scholarship perhaps? Yet on the whole he found the English a harmless, well-meaning people, given mainly to the gentle vice of hoping. But as Agathon remarked, as the dawn broke and dispersed the company, Socrates had omitted the most important factor in all English affairs: The Scotch!

V. S. P.



A Portrait of Edgar Allan Poe by Ferdinand Horvath; One of a Series of Portraits of American Authors Published by William Edwin Rudge in an Edition of 300 at $7.50 Each. The Other Subjects Are Herman Melville and Stephen Crane, by Constance Naar; Lafcadio Hearn and Ralph Waldo Emerson, by Robert Kuwahara; Walt Whitman, by Alejandro de Cañedo, and Eugene O'Neill, by Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge.

Letter-Treasures

Unpublished Letters From the Collection of John Wild, selected and edited by R. N. Carew Hunt. First Series. New York: The Dial Press.

OF COURSE, not every old letter commands at auction sale the sensational price paid lately in New York City for a letter which Thomas Jefferson wrote shortly before the signing of the Declaration of Independence—$23,000. Yet when an old letter was penned by someone whom a fickle world remembers, it does possess a certain value. Think, then, of the intrinsic worth of such a collecion as that made by John Wild, once of Clapham Lodge, Surrey, Eng.

As his great-grandson and editor, R. N. Carew Hunt has explained, Mr. Wild turned collector soon after the era of the Napoleonic Wars. With the uproar of the French Revolution still dimly reverberating in his ears, Mr. Wild at first confined himself to letters by persons immediately involved in that cataclysm. Soon he had two large albums filled, and had acquired such a taste for the collecting game that he could by no means come to a peaceable end. Instead he continued with increasing eagerness until, by 1855, he had 39 large volumes. "The range of his acquisitions was remarkable," says Mr. Carew Hunt. "The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were well represented. But from 1700 onwards there were few persons of importance in England, France and Germany of whom he had not secured at least one letter."

Now the editor, into whose possession the collection has passed, has chosen to share with the public the poignant fascination of these old letters. Lincoln MacVeagh of the Dial Press has sent them forth in agreeably suitable format, and already one anticipates the pleasure of a promised further installment.

A few of these letters are reproduced in facsimile, thus embodying more convincingly the delicate shades of the authors' meaning. Such is a letter from Shelley—a piteous little letter in which he professes himself "in want of a supply of musical and other books" and asks his bookseller for credit on the assurance of some properties which will descend to him from his father and his grandfather. One enjoys too, though not invariably in facsimile, such widely varied letters as one from Sir Christopher Wren concerning the unfortunate circumstance of a falling dome at Hampton Court, which he was rebuilding for King William III; one of the famous Lord Chesterfield letters to his son, Philip Stanhope, which, as the noble writer admits, "turned chiefly upon publick matters"; one from Captain Cook at the Cape of Good Hope, one from Goethe in Germany, one from Voltaire at Ferney, the earliest letter extant by John Gay of "Beggar's Opera" fame; and two letters from Mrs. Garrick at Hampton House, where she spent her later years and, according to tradition, was visited by Queen Charlotte, who complacently sat down and helped her hostess peel onions.

And so the book is filled—humorously, grimly, pitifully—with these slight and intimate records of the famous and the fair. Nothing brings people so near as letters, nothing makes them so real. Those who care for their literary associations will be grateful for this recently discovered treasure-trove.

M. W.

Voltaire—a Friendly View

Voltaire, by Georg Brandes. New York: A. and C. Boni. Two volumes. $10.

THOUGH this, the latest of Brandes' major works, was first published so long ago as 1916, it is now offered for the first time, we believe, to the English-reading public. The celebrated Danish critic has written better books, but hardly one that is more characteristic of his interests and outlook upon life. He has been a fighter, like Voltaire; and if he has never stooped to avail himself of some of the weapons that Voltaire found ready to hand, he had never such extreme need nor such extreme provocation.

It is natural, therefore, as well as commendable, that he refuses tacitly to dwell upon the more gossipy and scandalous aspects of his great subject's great career. It has always been easy for critics and biographers to discover in Voltaire actions not altogether creditable, actions that were cowardly or even dishonest. But to lay the emphasis upon these aspects of his character and life is to misinterpret the essential man; for Brandes is right in speaking of the "innate humanity" of the man, right even when he goes so far as to speak of his "inborn nobility." A biographer of different tastes and temperament might compose a biography of utterly different outlook and tone by throwing the "spotlight" upon Voltaire's petty squabbles. But Brandes, having learned by experience that was often bitter the value of sympathy and tolerance, finds in his subject a kindred soul. For Voltaire was the victim of intolerance and the preacher and practitioner of tolerance; and to the poor and persecuted and distressed his sympathy was ever ready to extend a helping hand.

The fact that for a century and a half the fierce, hard light of hostile criticism has beaten upon every facet and corner of this career makes it difficult to tell the familiar story in a new way. There is, strictly speaking, little that is new in Brandes's biography. But the narrative is unfolded with a richness of detail and with a friendliness of understanding that is better than mere novelty, since novelty must in the circumstances have been limited to some tiny new fact or other. The friendliness never fails; but there is want of balance in the distribution of detail, for some portions of the story are much more elaborately treated than others. When Brandes was interested, when he happened to have masses of notes at hand, he was lavish in painting in the social and political background of the eighteenth century. When, on the other hand, his interest failed or his material was slim, he hurried in the most casual fashion through parts of his theme. Moreover, the quality of the writing varies astonishingly. Even through the medium of a singularly commonplace translation it is possible to differentiate between those portions that are carefully composed and polished and those that have been left impatiently in what reads like a preliminary draft.

We have hinted that the translation is undistinguished. In places it is worse than that. There are sentences that are meaningless; other sentences that are not sentences at all (e. g. I, 5). At I, 184, "Hudibrae" is printed no fewer than six times for "Hudibras"—the proof reader can hardly be blamed for that. Siècle" appears regularly as "Century" instead of "Age" in the title of Voltaire's "Louis XIV." Is Brandes or are his translators responsible for making the subject of the celebrated Dijon prize essay, "Did the Renaissance promote morality?" Of course, the Dijon Academy proposed no such topic. Again and again pronouns are employed so loosely that we are puzzled to discover the noun for which they stand; for example, is Dryden speaking of Spenser or Milton at I, 186? "Allegory" is persistently the word used where "personification" is required by the context.

S. C. C.

Ballades Piratiques

Forty Singing Seamen and other poems, by Alfred Noyes. Designed and Decorated by Elizabeth MacKinstry. New York: Stokes. $3.

THESE lusty ballads of eighteenth-century and Elizabethan days afford Elizabeth MacKinstry a full opportunity to wield her good reed-pen, which she does to the hilt—or the pen-point—in some distinguished black and white vignettes.

The color drawings, being subject to the lithographic limitations of the printer's craft, are less effective.

Howbeit, there is color, sufficiently lavish, in the poems, which are themselves vivid decorations, richly broidered with red and gold threads of figure and the jewels of strong, bright words.

Mr. Noyes' barque careens over aromatic seas, as those who know these poems will remember. His roistering picaroons, his highwayman and apotheosized tramp might not be admitted to the best circles, but in their own fantastic atmosphere they are priceless.

With what swinging rhythm, vigorously beaten, and variegated in each poem, with what breathless narrative does he tell the wild tale of the "Forty Singing Seamen" or the romantic story of "The Highwayman"; and with what chuckles we read the Elizabethan satire, "Black Bill's Honeymoon."

There is humor and humanity in the poet's outlandish spectacle, and Miss MacKinstry has caught the flavor.

M. L.

This American Education

Ein Deutscher Austauschstudent in Kalifornien, by Klaus Mehnert. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt. M. 2.75.

TO ONE who is constantly being told of the failure of the American educational system, this little book comes as a welcome relief. Written originally for circulation among German students, it has, nevertheless, much interest for an American reader, for not only does it emphasize the feeling of good will between students of the two countries, but it also shows a thorough understanding of American methods and represents an impartial attitude which does not minimize the virtues of the system in a consideration of its faults.

Mr. Mehnert, having obtained his doctorate from the University of Göttingen at the age of 22, received an appointment as German exchange student at the University of California, where he was regularly enrolled in the sophomore class during the year 1928-29. His sympathetic observations are flavored by accounts of personal experiences. We are accustomed to hearing of the superiority of the German university, and such whole-hearted praise as Mr. Mehnert bestows on the American college comes somewhat as a surprise. He is particularly enthusiastic over the American attempt to educate the whole character, and not solely the intellect of the student, and extra-curricular activities, which have no counterpart in Germany, he believes to be of the highest value.

He rebels at the lack of freedom in scholastic work, a rebellion to be expected in one used to the complete liberty accorded the German student. But, after all, American education is a highly systematized thing, it depends for its results on this closely supervised, controlled work, and, as is to be expected, it develops a type student. It is through this type that Americans seek unity; it is Germany's lack of any type, her development of individuality, to which may be attributed her lack of political and economic unity. But the American type too often tends toward mediocrity, just as the German individuality too often tends toward dogmatism. The ideal, as usual, is somewhere between.

When a German of 23 writes a book as ardently warmhearted, sympathetic and comprehending as this one is, when he comments so frequently on the brotherhood manifested toward him by his American fellow students, when he characterizes his year at California as the most profitable and enjoyable one of a life of varied experience and wide travel, there can be little doubt of the Foreign Exchange Student Bureau's success in furthering its ideal of international peace and good will. Here, indeed, is a book which could well be translated into English.

A Poet of Sensibility

The Glance Backward, by Richard Church. With Five Drawings by Robert Austin. London: J. M. Dent. 5s 6d. net.

IN THE junior choir of English singers, Richard Church has gradually but surely established his right to a position that is not at all negligible. Comparatively few outside those who specialize in writing poetry or reading it are familiar with his name, but that is neither here nor there. A "stunt" performance or two, a tour de force of the sensational kind that has gained notoriety for some of our elder poets, would assure him of all the popularity he might wish for.

But Mr. Church will never do it. He is too austere and sensitive an artist to dwell on the idea of novelty in verse. He is content to move along the old paths, and his contentment is all the greater because he is aware that his equipment, both temperamental and technical, is fitted for writing verse in accordance with tradition rather than attempting experiments. And yet he is never slavishly traditional. Indeed, his refusal to imprison his emotion in rhyme and measured line will be reckoned by some readers as rather too venturesome for such unvolcanic content. "Snowscene," in "The Glance Backward," is an example of this refusal, and here are its opening lines:

There were soft sounds,
The pineboughs sloughing their snow-sheathes,
Snow sloping to snow on the skirt of the forest;
No one to see it, the quiet drama,
Winter's afterthought, following the blizzard.

But the refusal is so quiet and unostentatious, it is so fully in keeping with the gentle, almost humble, attitude revealed in everything the poet expresses, that the technical variations are barely noticed—no more noticed, at any rate, than the unobtrusive rhyming in "The Call":

Strange, that a barn, and a cow
Knee-deep in nettle-foam,
Should call my ambitious thoughts
So quietly home. . . .

Mr. Church's poetry is all apiece with this in its temper. He is thoughtful, domestic, tuneful; although often he writes in a mood of dejection, which has its aftermath in a certain cynicism, less welcome, perhaps, than his flashes of resignation, as when in "Museum Piece" he describes how, under the influence of his antique surroundings, he met "a Saxon child" who, as it seemed, called to him "from a century where I could not reach." He tried to reach it, though:

Echoed in my ears "Make haste! Make haste!"
And the faith of that eager "Follow! Follow!"
Then the dust of the museum settled low,
The dust of time and human waste,
And I said, my voice drawn thin and hollow,
Said to my loved one, "Shall we go?"

"The Glance Backward" is Mr. Church's eighth book of verse. It is a well-blended book, containing three distinct groups of poems—a group commemorating bright, confident and often brave moods, a group of skeptical, critical moments, and a third group that indicates the quality of his response to a not particularly kind experience. Through everything the poet's essential confidence in life is revealed—the confidence that is at its most acute in such a piece as "The Sunrise":

Ah! It was good to rise
And watch, above the wold,
The king with fiery eyes
Stride as of old.

Gone was the lonely doubt
Which the night wrapped me in:
Here was a foeman stout,
Here was a crown to win!

Mr. Church knows what every poet knows, and he declares it with splendid regularity: that with this confidence for companion he is, in his own phrase, "greater than kings."

THOMAS MOULT.

An Economic Chart

The Economic War, by George Peel. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d. net.

WHEN "The Economic Impact of America" appeared in 1928 its author was hailed as a new star in the economic firmament. Here was someone with a complete grasp of the major economic issues of the day who yet managed to see the wood for the trees and even persisted, to the horror of the professional economists, in setting down his ideas and conclusions in a rich and rollicking style; in fact, by the side of J. M. Keynes a sort of minor prophet.

This new book reveals the same peculiar skill, a capacity for discerning the "silent economic forces" by which, as Sir Charles Addis affirmed in his address to the Institute of Bankers last April, "the destinies of man are being molded and which it is folly to resist." It contains fair measure of verbal exhilaration, and at a time when all our inherited economic notions are at sixes and sevens, it shines brightly with the clear, convincing light of common sense. But Mr. Peel is not intent on prophecy; his function is rather to prepare a chart of the economic world whereby public men in each country may steer the ship of state so as to avoid the rocks ahead.

In "the economic war" there is in the first place a diligent inquiry into the traditional conflict of Capital and Labor, its origin, causes and development. It is certainly useful to be reminded that there is nothing inevitable about that conflict. The industrial revolution did not benefit employers alone, it initiated a period of plenty, with rising wages and every prospect of general well-being. Then, however, the cornucopia was dashed from the lips of European society by the desolating wars of 1785-1815 and their aftermath, which brought about a formidable increase in the cost of living and thus led to the acute miseries of a hundred years ago. The moral of this would seem to be that most of the ills which our modern society is heir to, arise, not from any inherent affliction of "class struggle," but from the clash of national policies that produces war. I do not think Mr. Peel would quarrel with this conclusion, although he does not formulate it in so many words.

Reading the signs of the times from British experience, Mr. Peel detects a gradual abatement of the historic strife, the defeat of Capital being consummated by "four mighty forces of separate origin," to wit: economic theory since Jevons; up-to-date methods of taxation, making for redistribution of wealth; social provision of various kinds, and the interests of organized Labor, which are coming to be recognized as practically identical with those of capitalists. The theory of state ownership was discredited, from the point of view of Labor, during the war, while, on the other hand, the workers are fast acquiring a considerable stake in the capitalist system.

But the war, if it exposed the hollowness of Marxian catchwords, at the same time released the forces of nationalism as never before. Economic strife has in fact passed into the international field, provoking on the part of Labor plus Capital in each state an artificial resentment against the trading activities of "foreigners," and fierce trade rivalries which are hailed in many quarters as the harbingers of war.

Economic nationalism is an ugly customer, as the world is finding out to its cost; but the danger is not so great as it may appear to be. For control of the present-day "unbridled industrial expansion" in the common interest is now possible, through the organs of the League and the Bank for International Settlements. The Bank of England, as Mr. Peel points out, has set a splendid example. Sooner or later the folly of the several unrelated campaigns against the economic ills afflicting every nation will be perceived, and Capital, which long ago overflowed pygmy national frontiers, will join hands with Labor, which from the first has had, in Europe at least, its international connections, and has in the International Labor Office the instrument ready to hand, to prepare and secure the economic coördination of the world.

W. HORSFALL CARTER.

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A Political Puzzle

My Early Life; A Roving Commission, by Winston S. Churchill. London: Thornton Butterworth. 21s. net. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, like his father, Lord Randolph, has always been a political puzzle, and after 30 years of active, assertive and aggressively ambitious public life he is a political puzzle still. The more he tries to explain himself—and none more voluble than he in explanation of what he has been and what he thinks he is—the less clear is the solution; and people generally may begin to think that the riddle may as well be given up because it promises nothing of permanent good.

Yet with what high hopes Mr. Churchill was justified in starting his career and how fairly he was entitled to entertain them can well be judged from this English politician's latest contribution to his very voluminous "apologia pro vita sud." The fairies seem at the outset to have showered every blessing upon him except ability to inspire confidence; and in this brightly written and thoroughly readable book he, with evident unconsciousness of the revelation, has shown why he alone of the leading political Englishmen of his time has failed in this particular—has rallied no party, formed no group, found family associates not fraternal allies, and today on the Front Opposition Bench sits virtually alone. Possessed of brilliancy without ballast, boundless self-assertion and no capacity for self-sacrifice, no one now names as a possible leader of any great party one who not so very long ago was reckoned on to become chief of either of the two historic legions, though which it was impossible to forecast.

Constant Fluidity

Why this should be so is explained by the constant fluidity of his views. In the preface Mr. Churchill naïvely explains that, if his younger "opinions conflict with those now generally accepted, they must be taken merely as representing a phase in my early life, and not in any respect, except where the context warrants, as modern pronouncements." With even greater naïveté he later says: "I had no idea in those days of the enormous and unquestionably helpful part that humbug plays in the social life of great peoples, dwelling in a state of democratic freedom." No wonder that he puts it with quiet irony that in 1903, at the very beginning of his parliamentary career, "I was so untutored as to suppose that all I had to do was to think out what was right and express it fearlessly. I thought that loyalty to this outweighed all other loyalties. I did not understand the importance of party discipline and unity, and the sacrifices of opinion which may lawfully be made in their cause."

Social Advantages

Mr. Churchill started with the tremendous aid in English social and political life of being grandson of a duke, a fact which enables him casually to allude to "a certain Mr. Harmsworth," thus describing the late Lord Northcliffe, who, whatever else may be said of him, was certainly a power in the newspaper world. Mr. Churchill became early known, encouraged and counseled by such leading men of the latest Victorian years as the Prince of Wales, then soon to be King Edward VII; the Marquis of Salisbury, at this time Prime Minister; Joseph Chamberlain, and Arthur Balfour. He played a dashing but somewhat disputed part in three of England's "little wars," at no period hiding his light under a bushel but setting it on the hill of a great London newspaper as special correspondent. In his absence from home, he was triumphantly returned by a Liberal borough as a Tory member, and made a successful "maiden speech," all by the time he was 26.

"Was it wonderful," he asks, "that I should have thought I had arrived?" Not at all wonderful: the mystery is why his career has led him only to disappointment at not achieving the ambition of a lifetime, the British Premiership. He has been First Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary of State for War, Secretary of State not only for Home Affairs but the Colonies, president of the Board of Trade, Minister of Munitions, and lastly, at his own urgent insistence and to the undoing of his present party, Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the greatest prize of all has eluded him. It is necessary only to read this book with knowledge of the deeper realities and veracities of English political life to realize the reason. Mr. Churchill is not done with yet, but he never can recapture the first fine fleeting rapture of the opening 30 years of his public career.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

R. H. Gretton's "A Modern History of the English People," recently completed by the publication of the third part, is now published in one volume by Lincoln MacVeagh, the Dial Press. The concluding volume of the earlier edition was reviewed in these columns June 21, 1930.

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EDUCATIONAL

School That Gives Boys Chance to Forget Bad Start

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bowmanville, Ont.

"PREVENTION is better than cure, and we think that we have found a practical way of anticipating and removing one of the chief sources of criminal troubles in Ontario."

The speaker was a keen-faced young educationalist, Dr. G. Elmore Reaman superintendent of the Boys' Training School at Bowmanville, between Toronto and Kingston, a few miles back from Lake Ontario. He had met me with his car at the station and we were approaching our destination

"These are our lads," he remarked with a touch of pride.

Down the road toward us came a double file of boys between the ages of 8 and 15. As they passed their hands kept rising to the woolen caps in a friendly if unmilitary salute. I noted that they were unattended by an older person, that they appeared cheerful as well as neat and, except for their orderly formation, might have been mistaken for a troop of typical village boys making for the the ball field.

"We make a point of putting them on their honor, to teach them self-control, self-reliance, you know."

The car swung off the main highway where a sign bore the name of the school and two slogans: "A Square Deal" and "Play the Game." I presently came to know that these words exemplified to a marked degree the feeling of teachers and pupils alike. We had entered what looked like a government experimental farm, with curving driveways, flower beds, newly planted evergreens, farm buildings on the far side of a brook and a group of picturesque brick bungalows topping an eminence. In a comfortable office in Ferguson Hall, named after G. Howard Ferguson who, as Premier and Minister of Education of the Province, must be given the credit for sponsoring and supporting the institution, Dr. Reaman launched enthusiastically into his subject.

Not a Reformatory

"Let me first correct a popular misconception" he began. "This is not a criminal or reformatory institution. While it is a state supported school it is unique in that no boy can be committed. but any boy can be admitted provided he is mentally sound. We have no concern with a lad's past, only with his present and future. Neither do we preach to him of morals, of good habits and bad, but we endeavor to show him that the latter are useless, while the former make for success and happiness. Our philosophy is, 'It pays to play the game,' and the boys are quick to grasp the idea and to put it into practice."

Another unique feature of the school organization, according to Dr. Reaman, is that there is an opportunity for every boy in the Province who is becoming a delinquent problem to be taken care of before he has gone so far as to appear before a magistrate or judge. If the parent is unable to pay a small sum per day the entire cost is borne by the Province or municipality. All that is demanded by the school is that he must grade above 80 by the Binet-Simon intelligence scale and be handed over as a ward to the school authorities, thus ensuring complete control over the boy's training and his adjustment following graduation.

When this institution was established some five years ago it was intended to be a residential school where unadjusted boys could find habit and vocational guidance until they were fitted to return and carry on successfully in their own community. A very definite attitude was taken that the boys were to be given a fresh start. The environment was to contain as much of the happy home atmosphere as possible, to be free from all unnecessary restraint and at the same time involve discipline that would be largely imposed by "public opinion" among the boys themselves. As there was no precedent for such a system it was decided to work it out on proved grounds.

The Greater Satisfaction

Believing that the boys got into difficulties because there were certain satisfactions accruing to them, it seemed obvious that they should be shown how to get even greater satisfaction from doing the useful thing. Hence a merit system was worked out which covered every phase of the boy's life—cottage, work, school and play. He was encouraged to secure every privilege on the basis that it must be earned and when earned certain responsibilities were involved. For example, each of the five cottages has four head boys, who are the four highest in marks for the month. Each of these boys has a room to himself with the privilege of going to a show in town on Saturday night with money to spend.

Boys who reach a certain standard of marks for the quarter are eligible to return home for a vacation and the higher the average the longer they may remain home. On the other hand, the boy who falls below a certain standard of marks is obliged to report to the office each Saturday morning, when the matter is talked over with him and his difficulties are ironed out if possible by securing his coöperation in carrying out his adjustment. The successful boys are also invited to Dr. Reaman's office for commendation.

In order to teach the relationship between work and compensation for work, boys are paid for certain activities, provided that these are satisfactorily done. If you don't like your job there is only one way to change it, and that is to do well and cheerfully the one you have. Boys are paid for casual labor jobs at 10 cents per hour, but after they have been apprenticed they get $2 a month. This money is kept to their credit and any breakage or extras which the boy may wish to have are paid from these accounts. As a boy must have a certain amount to his credit before he can go home on vacation, he thinks twice before being wasteful or destructive.

Whether a boy is milking a cow or doing a problem in algebra it is considered to be of an educational nature and comes under the direction of the head master. There is a junior and senior school, the former comprising all boys 12 years of age and under who are in academic school for a full day, with a little vocational work added. Boys 13 and over are permitted to sample departments of agriculture, horticulture, wood-working, metal-working, electricity, motor mechanics, cooking. Those who are not interested in such vocations may take full public school, high school or commercial work. They are required to spend six weeks in sampling these different activities for half a day, after which they are expected to have chosen their vocation and are formally apprenticed to a particular instructor with pay. While progressing through three grades of apprenticeship they continue to spend half of each day in academic training. It is interesting to note that although most of the lads come from urban districts 40 per cent of all the graduates had chosen agriculture and 20 per cent of these are still on farms. This is due to the fact that agriculture is taught as a science.

Recreation, hobbies and the arts are by no means neglected. There is a fall fair, which is held in coöperation with the West Durham Agricultural Society and in which the young farmers compete with the "world." There are boxing tournaments, cadet training and inspection, scouts and cubs, a stamp club, bird club, star-gazers' club, a school newspaper issued monthly by the boys, an annual school concert, an annual track and field championships day, Christmas celebrations with a tree, a boar's head procession and other Old World customs. In summer two months are spent at Camp Scholfield on Lake Ontario among ideal surroundings. In such ways a boy's interest is aroused in the school and its traditions and honor becomes more than an empty word in his vocabulary.

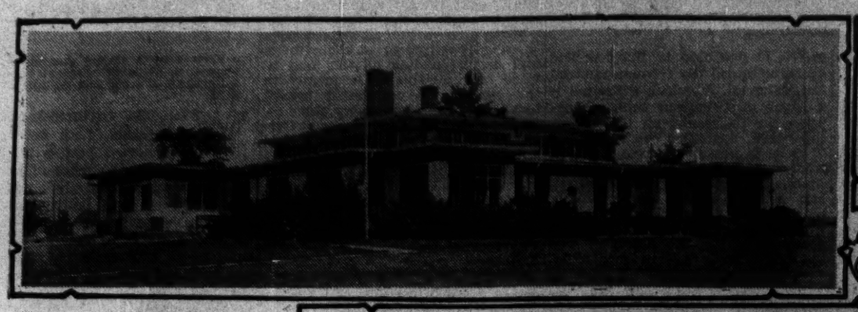
There is no effort here to force religion upon their young charges. They are expected to go to the church of their choice every Sunday, and they go by themselves, sit by themselves and return by themselves. In the afternoon there is a Sunday-school class, and each morning there is a chapel service, which includes brief talks on character training, and a hymn. The last half hour of the school day is given over to choral singing, and anyone may have instruction in piano and violin.

Last, but perhaps most important of all, the boys dwell amid beautiful surroundings and in a sympathetic atmosphere. Each of the five "homes" is modern and artistic and is presided over by a man and his wife who are referred to as "father" and "mother" and who take a personal interest in their "children." The Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs take a keen interest in the school and their moral support is recognized in the naming of one home Kiwanis Lodge and the gymnasium and swimming pool after Rotary. Here 160 boys on an average live, work and play like one homogeneous family.

"There have been some 200 graduates since the school commenced operations and very few have failed to make good, though, like every other boy in normal surroundings, they require following up and advice. Twice during the past year the entire group of graduates in Toronto were brought back to the school for opening of new buildings. I think the acid test of the influence of any school on its graduates is their attitude toward the school after they have left. There is seldom a week-end that we do not have some old boy back on a visit. We are trying to build up certain traditions in the school."

"But what after graduation?" I asked.

"We give a good deal of time and thought to placement and follow-up work," said Dr. Reaman. "One man gives his entire time to this work, and no boy leaves the school until we know the home conditions and whether the boy is to return to school or take employment. To this end we coöperate with the social service agencies interested previously in the boys. Furthermore, old boys' associations are organised and meet monthly with a special dinner and treat following. The graduates are organized, and in the city of Toronto, where the bulk of the graduates are located, a number of the older boys who are making good have been designated honor graduates and watch over their fellows and make reports to the placement supervisor. In this way the head boy system of the school is being projected into the community. A boarding house is being established under the control of the school which will be known as the B. T. S. Club. Here boys who have no home to go to or are making a meager salary can live until such time as they become self-supporting. It will be a gathering place for the graduates in the community. Thus the school keeps a very real contact with the boys who have left the school."



Upper Left—Kiwanis Lodge at the Boys' Training School in Bowmanville, Ont. Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs Give Whole-hearted Support.

Upper Right—Camp Where the Boys of This School Go Every Summer to Learn That Honor Is More Than Empty Word.

Lower—Monthly Meeting of the Old Boys' Association of the School, Held in Toronto.

Inset—Dr. G. Elmore Reaman, Superintendent of the School.

Industrial School for Negroes Is 'A Dream That Came True'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Birmingham, Ala.

"A DREAM That Came True" is the title of an autobiography of Arthur Harold Parker, principal of the Negro Industrial High School here, which is being published in the monthly journal of the school, and later will appear in book form. This school and A. H. Parker, its first teacher and one of the foremost educators of his race, are so closely identified that the story of his life traces the history of the school. From the meagerest beginning, the Industrial High School has developed into an institution which was pronounced by Dr. A. E. Winship the best school of its kind in the country and unparalleled for rapid growth.

The school buildings are an imposing group. Constructed of hollow tile, covered with ivory stucco, the five buildings are of a modern type of school architecture and cover an area of 160,000 square feet on Eighth Avenue and Ninth Street. Like most features connected with the school, its excellent equipment and upkeep is the result of work. The students repair the buildings, do the screening, make hall trees, flower stands, tables, chairs, swings, radio cases, other needed furniture, and playground equipment.

Like Booker T. Washington, A. H. Parker believes that industry and efficient workmanship constitute the foundation of success and good citizenship. The plans and methods of the school are designed to give the students the best possible preparation for a definite life's work. While the aim of the school is industrial and economic, the emphasis is placed not only on the means of making a living but likewise upon the practical elements of true living. As a means toward this end, the school each year adopts a slogan. This year's slogan is "Character Education Through the Study of Nature." As one high school pupil put it, "The purpose of our slogan is to teach each child how to care for every living plant and enjoy them." Other slogans which have been used are "Character Education Through Love of the Beautiful"; "Character Education Through Thrift"; and "Character Education Through Courtesy."

In addition to the regular academic work the boys have cleaning and pressing, gardening, carpentry, shoe repairing, tailoring, auto mechanics, upholstery, and printing. The girls have sewing, laundering, gardening, cooking, printing millinery, dress making, nursing, and beauty culture School and home gardening is a required industry for all students during the first two years. Two years in tailoring and two years in carpentry are required of all boys, and two years each in cooking and sewing are required of all girls. The other industries may be elected with the consent of the principal, but each student must pursue two industries, required or elected.

No phase of the industrial high school program has created more favorable comment than the vocal music. In order to preserve the old folk songs of the Negro race, at least one spiritual is sung at chapel exercises each day. The very essence of harmony seems to flood not only the throats but the faces of the Negro boys and girls as they sing their spirituals.

It was a little more than 30 years ago that a group of Negro citizens of Birmingham appeared before the board of education and petitioned for an industrial high school for the youth of their race. They were favorably received and told to go and find a location, with the understanding however, that the project was purely an experiment. One room was secured in the Cameron School building, and in September 1895 the door of the industrial school was opened, with A. H. Parker as teacher and one class of 18 pupils. Upon the record of these first pupils depended the fate of the venture. That they measured up to the standard is evidenced by the fact that since its incipiency the school had a rapid growth and now ranks as one of the four largest Negro high schools in the United States, with an enrolment of 2501 pupils for the first week of the fall term 1930. The number of graduates for the school year 1929-30 was 381.

Of these early days, Principal Parker says: "I was convinced that our boys and girls should be taught in the schools how to do thoroughly and well the everyday duties that they find right around them. I lived very close to this first class, for I wanted it to set the spirit, discipline and tone of classes to follow. We worked and played together. We made gardens, had quilting bees, hikes and parties together all as one big family."

In 1915 it was announced that the present site had been purchased by the city. The buildings consisted of a church, one two-story building and 14 small tenement houses. The students of the manual training department set to work removing partitions, tearing down chimneys, bridging the roofs and converting houses into classrooms. These ramshackle buildings have all been replaced with the present modern group, the completion of the main building in 1924 being epoch-making in the history of the institution.

In 1914 at a meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association, the mothers voted unanimously in favor of a uniform for girls, selecting dresses of navy blue made simply in any style. When dresses fade they are dyed in the dry cleaning department. The adoption of a uniform is said to have meant the saving of thousands of dollars to the parents. A uniform of white is optional with the graduates. Later a uniform of khaki was also adopted for the boys.

The Industrial High School is outstanding for its night schools. In the fall of 1911 the first night school for Negro adults in Birmingham was launched, with A. H. Parker in charge. There were nearly 60 students in this first school, while the present enrollment is 700. The pupils, ranging in age from 16 to 70, receive elementary instruction in eight grades and are also taught the needed industries. On completing the prescribed course, certificates are awarded. These certificates are greatly sought after both as a matter of pride and because they aid in securing good positions. An entrance fee of $1 is charged. Provided a student attends 90 per cent of all meetings, the fee is returned at the end of the session At the closing session last spring the entrance fee was returned to 300 students. Some of these students come from a distance of eight to ten miles to attend the night school, frequently walking both ways.

A Dictionary for Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE father of a large family whose children have, without exception, gone out into the world and claimed their right to be known as useful, well-informed citizens, was recently advocating a willingness on the part of the child to learn as one of the essentials of learning. Widely known as a successful man, this father, when seen with his family is just one of them; as full of youth and fun as when a boy himself. He has never stood aloof from his children as an awe-inspiring fount of knowledge. They have all with his guidance, studied together. Books have often been their playground. No matter what question, even the youngest might ask, the father would take the little chap by the hand saying: "Let us go and look it up," and would advise him of the best reference book in which to make the search for the needed information. This family had a secret and it lay in this—that learning was always a joy, never a task.

Today, children enjoy many educational advantages unknown to other generations, but years ago, about a hundred of Britain's finest men in the educational world got together with one bond—that of making learning accessible to every child. The fruit of their labors is now revealed in "The Children's Dictionary," published by the Waverley Book Co., Ltd.

In 2000 years no such book has been given to the world, and its publication is something of a wonder. It was a high ideal that set these men to define, in such a manner that any child could understand, the meaning of 100,000 words.

The method used in compiling the work is unique. Its internationality is an outstanding feature. Homework with this dictionary may well be turned into a tour of the globe in miniature, learning from exquisite illustrations the customs, industries, achievements and thrilling details of animal and plant life in every conceivable land.

To play with words is a fascinating game to grownups, but "The Children's Dictionary" renders this game as attractive as any hobby could be.

A few examples of the way in which words are treated will afford the most apt explanation of the method adopted. For instance, what could be more jolly as an indication of the meaning of the word "incongruous" than to learn it from the picture of a knight in armour, sitting a most noble horse, and holding a small umbrella? Don't you agree that that is incongruous?

One feature of the book is known as "The Word Finder." This section provides for the finding of an unknown wanted word in a minimum of time by looking up the subject of the needed word. Bookkeeping is one such heading, and immediately below it is given every conceivable term used in this connection, with ample definitions.

Grammar and punctuation are dealt with and a concise guide to letter-writing is given. Indeed it would be nearly impossible to do full justice to so generous a work. It is published in eight volumes. The child can, if so desired, build up his or her "Library," by degrees, and payments can be made at a rate as low as 1s. 6d. a week.

(The Children's Dictionary, London: The Waverley Book Co., Ltd. 24s.6d net or eight volumes.)

Class in Indian Art for Indians at the U. of New Mexico

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Albuquerque, N. M.

THE University of New Mexico has inaugurated a class in art for young Indian students. The class consists of 12 boys and girls, 16 to 18 years of age, from the United States Indian School at Albuquerque, and from the most artistic families of the several Indian tribes of the State.

For a number of years there has been some lack of interest among the southwestern Indians in their native arts. The subtribes of Pueblo pottery makers, especially, seem to have been losing interest in the production of fine work, because of the fact that poorer pieces could be readily sold to the tourists. There has been a movement for several years among people interested in the welfare of the Indians to try to induce them to do better work. This class in Indian art for the Indians is partly an outgrowth of their efforts.

This class bases its work on the researches of Professor Kenneth M. Chapman, anthropologist, archaeologist, artist, writer and member of the faculty of the University, who has specialized in the study of Indian design for a number of years. Its object is to so train these young Indians that they will return to their own tribes and instruct their peoples in methods of adapting their arts to new uses. They are taught to return to the fundamentals of their own arts and, from there, to develop them in various forms which will be of more practical and commercial value to them, because of their greater utility and beauty.

The Pueblo Indians are instructed by cultural groups: Those from Taos are taught Taos art, those from Acoma are taught Acoma art, the Zunians are taught Zuni art, the Hopis are taught Hopi art, etc. The Navajo boys and girls are taught the Navajo arts, which include blanket, or rug, weaving for the girls, and silversmith work for the boys.

With their own arts, they are given a simplified course in anthropology, or the comparison of all cultures of the human race, past and present, to be used as a foundation.

Both the Indian authorities of the United States Government and the Indians themselves, are taking a great interest in the work, and it is to be hoped that this is only a beginning of what will be done in this field in the future.

Mr. Nils Hogner, a talented artist who has spent 17 years among the Navajo Indians on their reservation in Arizona, learning their language, studying them, and painting them, is assisting greatly in this work.

The Parent

Nyack, N. Y.

Dear Editors:

We parents who read this column of helpful exchange of ideas are so often filled with gratitude for the suggestions of others that we wish we might contribute some thought ourselves, in order to share with others who have shared with us.

In listening to the talk going on between two boys whose ages are between 10 and 12 we heard the following bit which made us stop and think. It proved among other things that children are "people" like ourselves with similar feelings and that "do unto others as you would they do unto you" should apply in our attitude toward our children.

One boy said, "Will your mother let you do it?"

The other said, "Perhaps I won't tell her. How about that?"

"Well, I don't know. My mother is a good sport and I always tell her most everything. It helps sometimes to decide."

"Well, you see it is like this. Mothers get together and they get talking. Bright little boy says this and 'my little boy' says that. That's what hey do. I feel like that frog the teacher put under the microscope. It makes me feel as if I'd gone out in the street undressed. Women talk too much. I just keep things to myself."

This was an honest, upstanding little boy's reaction to having his heart's secrets bared to the public, or at least to his mother's friends. It is a fault we parents are doing all unconsciously to a greater or less degree. If we are to keep the confidence of this modern generation who are exceptionally mature in some ways, we must respect them enough not to use them as laboratory material. These modern children are self-reliant, intelligent, straight thinkers. Some of us parents think that they are an improvement on those of us trained by older methods.

Because our new and better methods of education are making a finer and more honest young person we must not let "the laboratory" method become the fly in the ointment and spoil the confidential relationship existing between them and us.

(Mrs.) J. L. S.

* * *

Toronto, Ont.

Dear Friends:

The other day a father told me about the best Christmas gift he had ever received. It was the Christmas when he and his wife and their 12-year-old daughter were down to their last $5. Ruth felt very keenly the fact that she could give her father no gift. She had succeeded in hemstiching some dainty bits of linen found in an old trunk and these made three handkerchiefs for Mother, but for Dad there seemed to be nothing.

This wise father suggested that Ruth give him as a gift one night a week for a year. At first they were a bit shy of each other, a bit constrained, but in almost no time they were the best of comrades. They went for snowshoe tramps on still, starry nights after lessons were done and you can just imagine how close they must have felt to each other out there under the night sky. The very fact that snowshoe tramping in the moonlight was something a bit out of the ordinary made the adventure all the more enchanting for the little girl.

Of course the gift did not cease when the year was over. It had grown into a tremendous factor in the lives of both. As the years went by they dropped in to see a talked-about play, a symphony, an art exhibit, a Rugby game, and once they went to a tea dance and danced. They often met for tea down town and talked long and intelligently and sometimes brilliantly over their refreshment on some current subject. It was a thorough education for both father and daughter.

Mother was never made to feel herself outside this little compact. She was the beloved woman, but Thursday night was Ruth's night with Dad Mother gloried in the friendship.

The father learned a great deal about tolerance and the ways of all young growing things. He was able to direct his daughter's activities into the right channels because he knew from intimate contact just what she was up against He knew her ambitions and yearnings.

He says it is the best Christmas present a father can receive from a child, and it pays a million in dividends, but money cannot buy it.

(Miss) E. B. H.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Word for the City

A TRIP to the city today! And I must give you up, O beautiful day in the country! I must give up the stillness of the leafy scented winds, neighborly chirpings at my window, the quiet horizon of modest housetops under a vast blue sky, a sky that is lightly brushed here and there with the thinnest of white clouds of such apparent frailty that one might please to fancy they would scatter into invisibility at the slightest incursion of whirring wings.

It is thus wrapped in regrets that the country dweller sometimes greets the prospect of a trip to the city. It may be that the errand is of such prosaic practicality that it laughs at all hope of a trip to the city being a picturesque and perhaps profitable adventure. Matching a bit of thread, seeking out a special shoemaker, a consultation over arbitrary business papers—any one of these, or all of them may be the purpose of the trip. And it is not until the journey is well under way that the city is seen to lie lavender-veiled and exquisitely figured against the sky ahead. The pastoral mood, with me, has proved to be a hardy one. It does not yield readily to the city scene with its passing restless shapes. Long before I arrive, I hear and see it. Noise. Elbows. Smoke.

"I am pushed, lifted up, and turned about in every direction by the gayest, the most talkative the most animated, and the most adroit populace possible to imagine," says Anatole France to me at this juncture in a favorite book. "How I ever managed to arrive here, with a few mutilated and shapeless remains of baggage, I cannot tell, because I am no longer myself. I have been traveling in a condition of perpetual fright; and I think that I must have looked awhile ago in this bright city like an owl bewildered by sunshine."

I am enveloped in exaggerated misgivings. Nuances there are none. The city is pulling me toward it on chains. Duty, at least for today, lies there. But duty—here the line from a play popular a few years ago wisely interrupts.

"Duty is so soon tired. Love, only, goes all the way."

Gradually, the chains drop. The distance between the city and me is quickened. Prejudices dissolve from black into gray, becoming fainter and fainter. The city shows its symmetrical sky line as a first reward to an awakened imagination. I am reminded that the city was built by persons who, perhaps, like green hills and wood flowers as well as I do; that its tall, tapering structures may well symbolize to those who see them daily the workmanship of higher hopes; that the opportunity which the city gives to its own for developing order, swiftness and consideration for others is peculiar unto itself.

The city, I conclude, is like a book. To be enjoyed to the utmost, it needs to be not only read but interpreted. Even as discernment is the reward of the faithful reader, even so the traveler to the city can learn where to pause and ponder as well as where to skip or scan. In the very haunts of commercialism, he may trace the imprint of unselfish brotherly kindness. Its opposite may seem to be more plentiful, but who would prefer the cheap and obvious when the rich vein of true discovery is there, if the search be keen enough.

An incident by way of illustration:

On one of these recent trips to the city, my errand led me through a section that, as a matter of choice, I would not have sought out. Untidy shop fronts in third-rate buildings were to be seen on both sides of the street. Loiterers seemed to come from employment agencies specializing in menial jobs, which the loiterers seem to find, after traveling up the rickety staircases of these buildings to the second floor, were not to their liking after all. Conversations with strangers were attempted on this street, as I knew, with embarrassing informality.

Hurrying along, I passed a number of those others who, although labeled "Unemployed," seem to belong less to that class than those of the type mentioned above. At frequent intervals in every block they stand, each one presiding over his own business establishment, which in this instance consisted of a box of apples. Coming from the other direction, as I passed one of these emergency merchants were two young men, one of whom began to shout:

"Apples, apples! Buy apples!"

But neither he nor his friend appeared to have any intention of buying—it was merely a bit of gay, thoughtless mockery. As I watched them pursue their chatty way, I felt that the City had disappointed me at the outset this time. It would have been easy, at that moment, to wax fairly eloquent on the subject of the lightness of urban youth today. Not that every young man in a city abloom with rosy-cheeked apples can be expected to stoop, pluck and pay as he passes each tempting display. But could he not, I am about to ask myself, at least pass with a quiet respect, not only in his manners but in his heart, for that one who, caught in the turbulent economic cross-currents of the day, has clung cheerfully to this raft of safety—the apple crate—as an honest means of livelihood?

But my impending soliloquy went no further. It occurred to me that I could return to the shabbily dressed vender who had inspired the young man to this outburst, and buy my daily quota of apples from him. But before I could reach his stand which was uncertainly placed, the top row of his display trembled like a tree shaken by the wind. The ripe fruit tumbled down. It trekked gayly across curb and gutter, rolled tentatively down the pavement to the feet of advancing pedestrians, bounced inquisitively up on to the first stair or two of the flight leading to the elevated tracks.

I stooped to rescue one or two of these apples. As I did so I was conscious of other half-seen figures doing the same thing, while the dealer sought to deter us with his, "Never mind, thank you. I'll get them."

But there was one of the group who paid no attention to his remonstrances and who remained until the apples were quite restored, I noticed, as I made my selection and paid the vender for them. This faithful aid, it happened, was a young man, quite as young as those I had been about to disparage as examples of modern flippancy. He was a kindly featured person in neat business clothes, and he paused to his new task as if it were an interruption, but an imminently necessary one, in his scheme for the day.

Once again the city had opened my eyes. Within a radius of the same few feet of sidewalk I had seen the counterfeit and the genuine. I recalled that it had required more patient effort to see the genuine. Had I not had to retrace my steps in order to see it, as if to erase the impression of that first tawdry scene?

Ahead of me I saw familiar spires and towers reaching into high sunlight, above the present dinginess where nevertheless all is not dingy—and I realized that the city, like the country, is every man's friend, if he accepts only what is beautiful from it.

"All that I see from my window,"—it is Anatole France, again, reminding his readers that city life, when it happened to be his own Paris, had an irreplaceable charm for him at times—"that horizon which extends to the left as far as the hills of Chaillot, and enables me to distinguish the Arc de Triomphe like a die of stone, the Seine, river of glory, and its bridges, the ash-trees of the terrace of the Tuileries, the Louvre of the Renaissance, cut and graven like goldsmith-work . . . all the old and venerable part of Paris, with its towers and spires:—all that is . . . myself; and I would be nothing but for all those things which are thus reflected in me, through my thousand varying shades of thought, inspiring and animating me. That is why I love Paris with an immense love."

And that, too, is why some country folk enjoy a journey to the city, irrespective of an initial reluctancy and irrespective, perhaps, of themselves.

M. K.

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Rye of the Artists

RYE, one of the Cinque Ports, was once on the coast, but the receding sea has left it a mile or more inland, with a long sweep of marsh between it and the ocean.

The town is full of historic and literary interest, as well as being a paradise for artists. The Mermaid Inn, claiming to be the oldest inn in England, traces its story back six hundred years. Its quaint rooms, on varying levels, reached by narrow passages and steps that go up and down in the most unexpected manner, make the house a veritable maze. It would take days to exhaust interest in its many fascinating features. There are marvelous old fireplaces, a different type in each room. Peering up the vast chimney of one of them, the observer may see the recesses in which smugglers used to hide. There are other places designed for their convenience: various concealed nooks, a secret passage, and a well where they used to hide their contraband. There are rooms with old oak panes and carved Tudor roses, while all the rooms have heavy oak beams black with age.

At the edge of the town, the Land Gate, almost the only remaining reminder of the wall and the five gates that once protected the town, arches one entrance to the village. There is the turreted Ypres Tower built in the twelfth century by Edward III, the remains of an Augustine monastery dating back almost to the time of Saint Augustine, many old houses being conscientiously restored by their owners, and last but not least Saint Mary's church which crowns the hill.

The town rises steadily and steeply from the railroad station, through twisted and cobbled streets. At the very summit of the hill stands the church in all its charm of centuries, for its history dates back to the early part of the twelfth century. Of the four great divisions of church architecture in England, all are represented here: Norman and Transition-Norman, which prevailed from 1066 to 1189; Early English, from the end of the twelfth century to about 1272; the Decorated style to 1377; and the Perpendicular from that date to the middle of the sixteenth century. The reason for this mixture of architecture is probably due to the fact that the building has been reduced several times by siege and fire, and when it was repaired, the work was done according to the style prevalent at the time.

As one approaches the church, he sees it framed by the buildings on either side. The student of architecture will stop to verify the different periods. Others will, after the first charm of the façade has passed, be attracted by the quaint clock dial, with the gilded quarter boys above, on either side of the carved inscription, "For our time is the very shadow that passeth away." The quarter boys strike the first three of the quarters, one hitting his bell with his hammer just long enough after the other to make it seem like an echo of the first. At each quarter there is always a group of tourists, with a sprinkling of villagers and errand boys leaning upon their burdened cycles, waiting to hear the clock strike. From the clock, highlifted in its tower, the great pendulum hangs low down into the church, where it swings back and forth with an audible "tick tock." On the top of the high tower, is a weather vane which has the date 1703 and the initials "A. R." (Anne Regina).

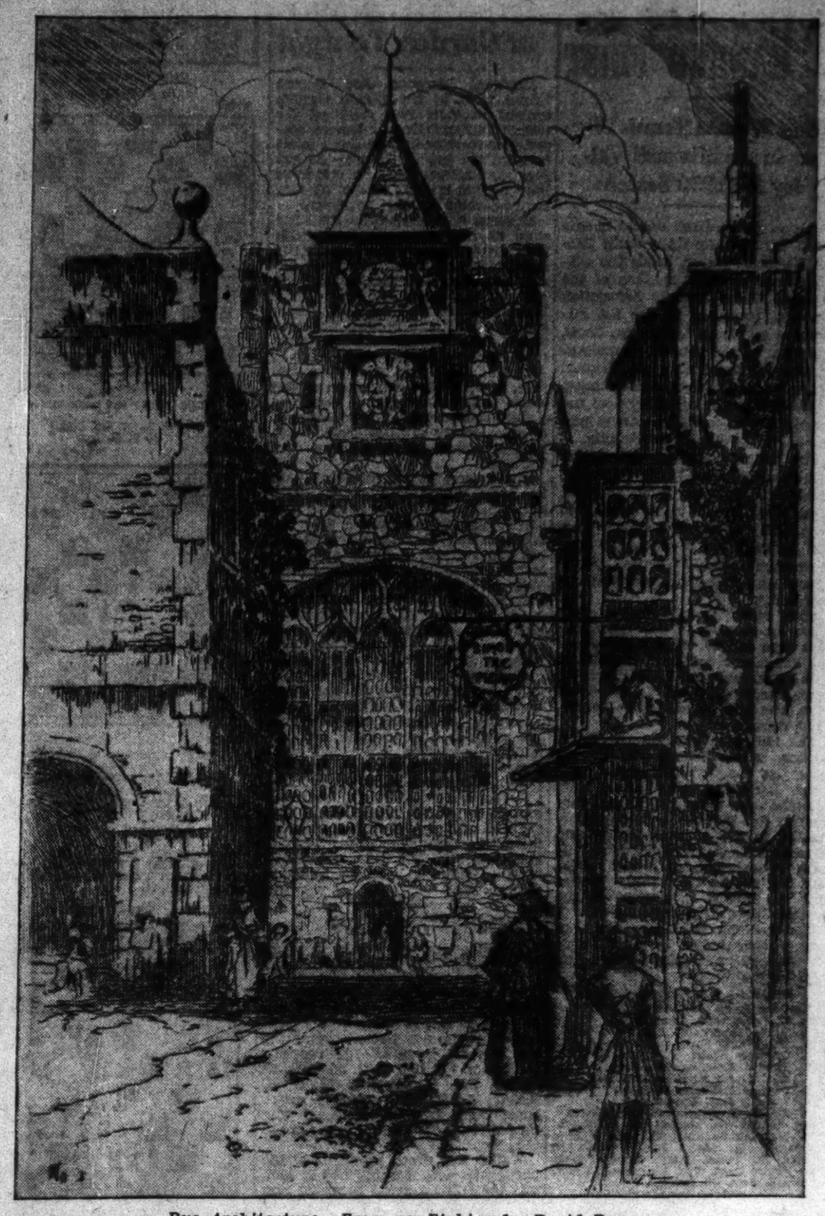
The interior has much of interest for the architect and the antiquarian. In one of the chapels is a carved mahogany table, given, tradition says, by one Mr. Lamb about two hundred years ago. The Lamb family is closely wrought into the history of Rye, and the name frequently appears. There is also a very doubtful legend, that the table was made from a ship of the Spanish Armada. There are a few fine brasses, panels in linen fold, and a Burne-Jones window representing the adoration of the Magi.

While perhaps less imposing than the façade, the view from the rear or from the side, with the flying buttresses and perpendicular windows, is most enchanting. From every point of view the structure presents a different but always a charming picture. There is scarcely a spot in Rye from which, if one looks in its direction, this gray stone pile is not seen to dominate the view.

Leaving the hilltop, the temptation to wander the length of Watchbell Street is not to be resisted. Here, as in other parts of the town, may be read on and over doors such names as Quarter Boys Cottage, West Watch, the Jolly Sailor, and House of Friars of Sark. Down in High Street one of the oldest houses in Rye has been bought and restored by Radclyffe Hall, one of England's well-known novelists, and Lady Troubridge. They have named the house "The Black Boy," remniscent of the exiled king.

At the end of Watchbell Street an opening in the wall tempts to the benches on the edge of the bluff, from which opens a broad view. Far below, the Rother twists through the marshes on its way to the sea glimmering beyond. Now and then a boat glides along through the green as though it were making its way over a verdant road with no water visible. To the right lies Winchelsea, a hilly island uplifted above the ocean of green marsh. Over by the sea is Camber Castle, built by Henry VIII and, not far away, is the scene of Kipling's "Dynchurch Flit." In another direction lies Romney Marsh, breathing romance. Within short driving distance is Bodiam Castle, one of the few remaining ones with water still in the moat. On its surface float water lilies in profusion, with white swans gliding among them. Pevensey, the accepted landing place of William the Conqueror, is also within easy reach.

Is it any wonder, then, that Rye always has been the haunt of writers and artists? Near the church stands the home of Henry James now occupied by E. F. Benson. One house is labeled as the birthplace of Fletcher, the dramatist, and eight miles away is "Little Doucegrove," the home of Sheila-Kaye Smith. Artists are to be found with easels planted in front of picturesque scenes and buildings, painters, etchers, and water colorists. Prominent among these Rye artists is Mr. David Baron who cleverly signs himself Baron of Rye. He seems to have a genius for selecting the bits that yield themselves best to etching, which is his favorite medium.



Rye Architecture. From an Etching by David Baron

Mental Gates

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOTH literally and in metaphor gates are mentioned frequently in the Old and the New Testament. The Psalmist says, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates;" Isaiah says, "Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation which keepeth the truth may enter in;" and John, speaking in Revelation of the gates of the holy city, says that they "shall not be shut."

In ancient times it was most necessary to have strong gates in the walls surrounding a camp or city, and only those were admitted who could prove their right to enter. Having proved their claim to use the gates they were free to enjoy the protection which the city afforded.

Now there is one city into which everyone surely desires entrance—the city of God, or the kingdom of heaven. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 291), "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says."

So the city of God is a condition of thought, "a divine state of Mind," wherein is found uninterrupted and satisfying safety, peace, and happiness. The gates by which to enter this city are described in Revelation as of pearl, thus being likened, as Mrs. Eddy writes, "to the priceless understanding of man's real existence, to be recognized here and now" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 30). Here lies the solution of the whole problem of happiness: we must understand what man's existence really is. There is nothing new in this teaching; for did not Solomon write, "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding"?

Christ Jesus' admonition referring to the wide and the strait gate is a familiar one. Few, even yet, centuries after his words were spoken, have found the way to happiness, but the number of those who are entering by this strait gate is gradually increasing; for every case of genuine healing through Christian Science is brought about because someone has gained admittance into the city, the consciousness of harmony, through an understanding of God and His perfect law governing man. This understanding changes the mistaken beliefs of the one who is in trouble of any kind into some degree of realization that because man is the image and likeness of God he expresses only what is spiritual and good—health, strength, intelligence, joy, and abundance of everything needful.

The student of Christian Science finds that this gate of understanding is indeed a strait gate, is so strict, so exact, that we cannot expect it to change in the slightest degree to accommodate our personal whims or wishes. If we are studying mathematics, it is useless for us to hope that something will happen to alter the multiplication table in order to bring about an adjustment in our figures. The Science of Christianity is likewise exact, fixed, unalterable. It is our wrong thinking that must change; we must give up our own way of trying to enter into happiness through the wide gates of human opinions and human theories, ways which offer so much and give so little, which seem so easy to enter, but which only lead to the loss of all that we valued as worth gaining. Many of us have tried to gain happiness by way of this wide gate and found nothing but disappointed hopes.

In the Bible and Science and Health are to be found directions and rules for right thinking, the right thinking which was our Master's and by means of which he accomplished his great and gracious acts of healing and blessing. Since the rules are there, let us not delay becoming acquainted with them. Let us begin to practice them and so become true thinkers. Let us become thinkers who actually know, as Jesus knew, that there is but one power—God, or good; one law—that of Spirit; one presence—infinite Life, Truth, and Love. Then we can consequently know that nothing evil in any form, whether sin, disease, or death, is really taking place, because God, who is infinite Love, fills all space.

When we gain even a little understanding of what is meant by God and the real man, we can, by denying reality or power to evil and affirming the allness of God or good, replace fear, worry, pain, and sorrow with peace, contentment, and a better sense of health and well-being than we ever knew before.

We need to be persistent in applying these rules, humbly relying on God, the source of all intelligence and activity, for greater inspiration, so that we may have increasing success in overcoming the seeming problems of human existence. So doing, we shall be of the constantly increasing army of right thinkers who are obeying the command voiced by the prophet of old, "Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

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The Redwood Rose

Slowly I rode in heat and dust
Along the mountain ways,
And saw your pink and golden rays,
Above the manzanita's green, upthrust.

O, little wanderer from the shade;
O, traveler from afar,
Like a bright solitary star
You shone, quite confident and unafraid.

The Spaniard saw you when he came,
And thought of Spain where grows
The glorious wild Castilian rose,
And called you by its much-beloved name.

Why did you from the coolth and ease
Of redwood canyons roam,
So far away, so far from home,
So far from ferny haunts beneath the trees?

You know so well the world is wide,
Yet, trusting much, you go
To where the manzanitas grow,
A little Pleiad of the mountain side.

So elfin-tiny, rarely found
Beyond Sequoia's range;
In circumstances passing strange
I left you there to sanctify the ground.

Forget you? No, I never shall,
Pink-starred and golden-eyed
As when your beauty first I spied
In the dense tangle of the chaparral.

DONALD BAIN.

Beauty

Early in the afternoon we entered a fjord with mountains of gable-end formation on either side, symmetrical, gigantic, like fortresses of the old Norse gods. Having passed between and back of them, beyond view of the sea, we came to water so calm that the shoulders of the mountains were reflected in them as in a mirror of steel. Here they were snow-clad from base to summit, and not a tree, not a shrub anywhere to blur the purity of outline. The peaks of those still in sunlight glowed like live embers fanned by the wind, and the shadows in the hollows of the higher slopes, blue deepening into purple, seemed as solid, as palpable as ice. Presently we came to a place where the mountain walls, bare of snow, fell almost sheer to the level of the fjord. I was standing in the bow with the first officer.

"Give a hail," he said, "and see what happens."

I shouted "Hello!" and the response came from either side, again and again. An invisible host seemed to be giving us welcome, but scurrying off at our approach to the farthermost recesses of desolation, until the shouting died away in an etherealized cry of half-mournful ecstasy. A thrill of delight went through me. For a moment I was a boy again, at that period in boyhood when one is a frequenter of secret places where greetings of this kind are exchanged with one's unseen kindred among the hills.

"I've been here before," said the first officer. "It is one of the prettiest fjords in Iceland in the summer-time. All those rocks are alive with birds, and the lower slopes of the mountains are as green as the hills of Ireland. You should see it then."

But I was quite content with its winter beauty.—JAMES NORMAN HALL, in "On the Stream of Travel."

A King's Daughter

A fair king's daughter once possessed
A bird in whom she took delight;
And everything a bird loves best
She gave that favored one, but flight!

It was her joy to smooth his wings,
To watch those eyes that waxed and waned,
To tender him choice offerings
And have him feed from her white hand.

And every day she loved him more—
But when at last she loved him most,
She opened wide his prison door,
Content that he to her were lost.

—GERTRUDE HALL, in "An April Sowing."

Gedankentore

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

DAS Wort „Tore" kommt sowohl in buchstäblichem als auch in bildlichem Sinne im Alten und im Neuen Testament häufig vor. Der Psalmist sagt: „Machet die Tore weit"; Jesaja sagt: „Tut die Tore auf, daß hereingehe das gerechte Volk, das den Glauben bewahrt"; und Johannes sagt, wenn er in der Offenbarung von den Toren der heiligen Stadt spricht, daß sie „nicht verschlossen werden".

Im Altertum waren starke Tore in den Mauern um ein Lager oder eine Stadt sehr notwendig; und nur wer sein Eintrittsrecht nachweisen konnte, wurde durchgelassen. Hatte jemand bewiesen, daß er berechtigt war, die Tore zu benützen, so durfte er den Schutz genießen, den die Stadt bot.

Nun gibt es eine Stadt, zu der ohne Zweifel jeder Zutritt haben möchte—die Stadt Gottes oder das Himmelreich. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 291): „Der Himmel ist keine Örtlichkeit, sondern ein göttlicher Zustand des Gemüts, in dem alle Offenbarwerdungen des Gemüts harmonisch und unsterblich sind, denn es gibt dort keine Sünde, und es erweist sich, daß der Mensch keine eigene Gerechtigkeit hat, sondern daß er ‚des Herrn Sinn' besitzt, wie die Bibel schreibt".

Die Stadt Gottes ist also ein Gedankenzustand, „ein göttlicher Zustand des Gemüts", worin ununterbrochen befriedigende Sicherheit, Friede und Glück herrschen. Die Tore, durch die man in diese Stadt gelangt, sind nach der Beschreibung in der Offenbarung aus Perlen, also zu vergleichen mit „dem unschätzbaren Verständnis des hier und jetzt zu erkennenden wirklichen Daseins des Menschen", wie Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 30). Hierin liegt die Lösung des ganzen Problems des Glücks: wir müssen verstehen, was des Menschen Dasein wirklich ist. Diese Lehre enthält nichts Neues. Denn schrieb nicht schon Salomo: „Der Weisheit Anfang ist, wenn man sie gerne hört und die Klugheit lieber hat als alle Güter"?

Wir alle kennen Christi Jesu Ermahnung, in der er die weite und die enge Pforte erwähnt. Selbst jetzt, Jahrhunderte nachdem er dies gesagt hatte, haben nur wenige den Weg zum Glück gefunden; aber die Zahl derer, die durch die enge Pforte eingehen, nimmt beständig zu. Denn jede echte Heilung durch die Christliche Wissenschaft kommt dadurch zustande, daß jemand durch ein Verständnis Gottes und Seines den Menschen regierenden vollkommenen Gesetzes in die Stadt, das Bewußtsein der Harmonie, eingeht. Durch dieses Verständnis weichen die irrigen Annahmen derer, die irgendwie in Not sind, bis zu einem gewissen Grade der Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch als das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes nur das zum Ausdruck bringt, was geistig und gut ist—Gesundheit, Kraft, Intelligenz, Freude und Fülle alles Notwendigen.

Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft findet, daß dieses Tor des Verständnisses in der Tat eine enge Pforte ist, so streng, so genau, daß wir nicht erwarten können, daß sie sich im geringsten ändere, um sich unseren persönlichen Launen oder Wünschen anzupassen. Wenn wir rechnen lernen, können wir nicht hoffen, daß sich etwas ereigne, was das Einmaleins ändert, damit es unsere Zahlen richtig stelle. Ebenso ist die Wissenschaft des Christentums genau, feststehend, unwandelbar. Unser falsches Denken muß sich ändern; wir müssen den Versuch aufgeben, auf unsere Art durch die weiten Tore menschlicher Meinungen und menschlicher Theorien in die Freudigkeit einzugehen, auf Wegen, die so viel anbieten und so wenig geben, auf die man so leicht zu geraten scheint, die aber nur zum Verlust alles dessen führen, was wir des Erlangens wert hielten. Viele von uns haben versucht, durch dieses weite Tor das Glück zu erlangen und haben nichts als enttäuschte Hoffnungen gefunden.

In der Bibel und in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit finden wir Anweisungen und Regeln für rechtes Denken, jenes rechte Denken, das unser Meister pflegte, und wodurch er seine großen und barmherzigen Heilungen und Segnungen vollbrachte. Laßt uns also, da die Regeln da sind, nicht zögern, sie kennen zu lernen! Laßt uns beginnen, sie anzuwenden und so wahre Denker werden! Laßt uns Denker werden, die tatsächlich wissen, wie Jesus wußte, daß es nur eine Macht gibt—Gott oder das Gute; ein Gesetz—das des Geistes; eine Gegenwart—das unendliche Leben, die unendliche Wahrheit und die unendliche Liebe! Dann können wir also wissen, daß es keinerlei Böses, sei es Sünde, Krankheit oder Tod, wirklich gibt, weil Gott, der die unendliche Liebe ist, allen Raum ausfüllt.

Wenn wir auch nur ein geringes Verständnis dessen erlangen, was unter Gott und dem wirklichen Menschen zu verstehen ist, können wir dadurch, daß wir dem Bösen Wirklichkeit oder Macht absprechen und die Allheit Gottes oder des Guten behaupten, Furcht, Unruhe, Leiden und Kummer durch Frieden, Zufriedenheit, eine Gesundheit und ein Befinden ersetzen, die besser sind, als sie je zuvor waren.

Wir müssen diese Regeln beharrlich anwenden, uns demütig auf Gott, die Quelle aller Intelligenz und Tätigkeit, verlassen und von Ihm größere Inspiration erwarten, damit wir im Überwinden der Scheinprobleme des menschlichen Daseins immer mehr Erfolg haben. Tun wir das, so werden wir zu dem beständig zunehmenden Heere rechter Denker gehören, die das von dem Propheten vor alters verkündigte Gebot befolgen: „Gehet hin, gehet hin durch die Tore! bereitet dem Volk den Weg! machet Bahn, machet Bahn! räumet die Steine hinweg! werft ein Panier auf über die Völker!"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Home Hearth

Our homestead had an ample hearth,
Where at night we loved to meet;
There my mother's voice was always kind,
And her smile was always sweet;
And there I sat on my father's knee,
And watched his thoughtful brow,
With my childish hand in his raven hair,—
That hair is silver now!
But that broad hearth's light, oh that broad hearth's light!
And my father's look, and my mother's smile,
They are in my heart tonight!

—PHOEBE CARY, in "Poems of Faith."

Norwegian Vignette

In the afternoon of the next day Olav took the lightest skiff and rowed across the fiord.

It was a longer walk over the hills than he remembered. Now and again he halted—uncertain whether he was on the right path. But he would not ask his way.

The day was calm, with a heavy, leaden sky, but now the eye of the sun pierced the clouds, lighting up the dark green firs and giving a strange richness to the colours of the birch groves against the thick grey air. The yellow leaves of the aspens rustled gently; their foliage was already much thinned up here on the high ground and the path was brightened by fallen leaves. A raw breath rose from the ground under the trees, as always in autumn, even when it was dry.

At last Olav recognized where he was. Beyond a great bog with tufts of red heather and white bog-cotton around its pools, lay the farm to which Auken had belonged. Through an opening in the forest he came to a gate and saw the yellow timbers of the newly built houses standing on a rocky piece of ground, with small fields below, in which the corn stood in stooks.

The path ran by the edge of the cornfield, past some great heaps of stones. It turned a corner, and straight before him Olav saw a child, a boy of two with pale yellow hair that curled over the neck. He was crawling among the stones and plucking wild raspberries; on hearing someone approach he turned round. The boy had been thrust into a pair of leather hose which were far too big for him, so that the thongs were crossed over and under his shoulders, and his homespun shirt hung out before and behind, looking ridiculous. But in spite of that he was a singularly handsome child.

Olav stood still, and the boy looked up at him, till his little berry-stained face puckered with coming tears. Olav looked about him, and now he caught sight of Torhild—she raised her head among the yellow corn in the field. She looked this way—then put down her sickle, took off the coif that had slipped down about her neck, and bound it tightly over her hair. She was dressed as Olav had always been used to seeing her when she was at work, in a grey homespun shift reaching to the ankles and held in at the waist with a woven belt. Her bare feet were thrust into rough shoes. She looked neither younger nor older than she had seemed in all the years Olav had known her, but as she came toward him with sickle in hand he thought her handsome, so strong and stalwart and upright was her gait. SIGRID UNDSET, in "In the Wilderness." Translated by ARTHUR G. CHATER from the Norwegian.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MAJOR LEAGUE MEETING OPENS

Club Owners Continue to Discuss Draft Question at Annual Gathering

NEW YORK (AP)—Major league club owners having spent the first day of the annual midwinter meetings in high-powered conversation, there was hope, at least among the "war correspondents," that they might get down to business on Dec. 9. Meetings of both the National and American Leagues were on the program.

When all was said and done Dec. 8, it took the time-worn draft question to provide the only excitement of the day.

The committee of nine appointed by the three Class AA non-draft leagues—American Association, International, and Pacific Coast Leagues—announced they had been invited to confer on the draft question with a committee representing the National and American Leagues at the Hotel Roosevelt on Dec. 10.

Efforts to hold an informal conference between the opposing groups went to naught when the major leagues failed to gather together a quorum. The majors have discontinued all business dealings with the five non-draft leagues, the three Class AA circuits and the Western and Three-I Leagues, until they accept the draft. This the non-draft organizations are prepared to do, but the rival groups have been unable to agree on terms. They may do so at the conference, Dec. 10, or later in the week, but baseball men generally were of the opinion that a settlement of the dispute was only a question of time.

Just who the majors will send into the conference probably will be decided at the individual league meetings, Dec. 9, but it seemed safe to hazard a guess that the representatives would be club owners, and that neither President John A. Heydler of the National League nor President Ernest S. Barnard of the American League would join the conferees.

There were indications that the Chicago Cubs soon would dispose of their franchise at Reading, Pa., in the International League. The Cubs announced at Montreal that the Reading franchise was on the market and at an International League meeting, Dec. 8, it was announced that a "prospective buyer" was under consideration and that the matter probably would be settled definitely on Dec. 10. There was no intimation as to who the prospective buyer was.

Incidentally it became known that the International League has adopted a salary limit, a new wrinkle in baseball management. Under this regulation, clubs are given a definite limit on the amount of money each may spend in salaries. Just what that limit is no one was willing to say.

The draft, the lively ball and perhaps chain-store baseball were the principal foods the magnates were to digest, Dec. 9.

TULSA ADVANCES TO SECOND-PLACE TIE

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Chicago	5	0	3	17	10	10
Minneapolis .	4	0	3	13	14	8
Tulsa	4	0	2	12	15	8
Duluth	3	0	2	8	4	6
Kansas City.	1	0	2	7	8	2
Buffalo	0	0	1	2	3	0
St. Louis ..	0	0	4	6	11	0

RESULT DEC. 8
Tulsa 3, Buffalo 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Tulsa climbed into a tie with Minneapolis for second place in the American Hockey League standing by defeating Buffalo, N. Y., 3 to 2, in the first home game of the season. The contest, witnessed by 4000 fans, marked the eastern club's début in the circuit.

Bob Trapp, veteran defense man, scored two Tulsa goals on passes from Burr Williams, one early in the first period and the other midway the second. Buffalo showed the lack of experience under fire of competition with ragged teamwork. Desy drew a $15 fine for slashing. The summary:

TULSA	BUFFALO
Moffatt, Lafrance, lw.	rw, Cousins, St. John
Keats, Sheppard, c.	c, Mills, Healy
Marker, Wakeford, Metcalf, rw	lw, Heyd, Desy
Williams, ld.	rd, Rennie, Gregg
Trapp, rd.	ld, Oatman, Breen
McCusker, g.	g, Stark

Score—Tulsa 3, Buffalo 2. Goals—Trapp 2, LaFrance, for Tulsa; Mills, Breen, for Buffalo. Assists—Williams 2, Marker, for Tulsa; Healy, for Buffalo. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

GRIFFITHS ELECTED CAPTAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—Edwin H. Griffths '32, halfback and quarterback, was elected to captain the 1931 University of California football team at a banquet given by Peter B. Kyne at the St. Francis Yacht Club, San Francisco, recently, in honor of the reserve players. The Peter B. Kyne banquet is an annual affair, at which the varsity members serve the reserves at dinner. Griffths won his letter as a halfback in 1929, and was shifted to quarter at the beginning of the past season, to be returned to his old position for the last two games. He is used to best advantage as a passer and interference man.

DOYLE TO PLAY FOR EAST

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Thomas E. Doyle '31, veteran Colgate guard, Dec. 8 was added to the All-East team which will meet the West in San Francisco on New Year's day in the annual benefit contest for the Shriner's Hospital. Doyle has played every position on the line for Colgate, starting at end as a freshman. He weighs 180 pounds and is rated by Andy Kerr as one of the best all-around linemen he has coached.

MISS WARING SCORES A 92

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss Helen Waring of New York won medalist honors in the qualifying for the women's season members' tournament of the Pinehurst Country Club on Dec. 8. The girl star, who is defending title holder, scored a 92, eight strokes higher than last year, to lead Mrs. J. D. Hathaway of Montreal and Mrs. Harry V. Maxwell of Spring Lake, N. J., who tied for second at 95.

SIXTEEN BARRED FROM SPORTS

SPRINGFIELD, O. (AP)—Sixteen members of the freshman football team at Wittenberg College were barred from participation in intercollegiate athletics Dec. 8 on the grounds that they received aid toward their college expenses. Twelve of the men have left the college.

JOYCE IS SOCCER CAPTAIN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The Springfield College varsity soccer team has elected Sumner W. Joyce '32 of this city captain for the 1931 season. Joyce played center halfback in the season recently closed. He is a basketball and tennis player in addition.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Yale 18, Canadians 8.

British Women Golf Players to Visit U. S.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

DIANA FISHWICK, British champion, will lead a golfing invasion of the United States next spring, it was announced Dec. 8.

Miss Fishwick with Betty Dixperkin, Kathleen Garnham, Marjorie White, Jessie Firth and Vera Haycock will compete in three tournaments in Florida in February and March. The party will leave from Southampton, Jan. 28.

The British invasion is a purely informal affair and no team competitions with the United States will be arranged. The invaders will play in the championship of Florida at Palm Beach, Feb. 16 to 20; the south Atlantic championship at Miami Beach Feb. 24-28 and the Florida East Coast championship March 3-7.

Greenleaf Defeats Boatman, 125 to 18

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—E. Ralph Greenleaf made a brilliant start in defense of his title in the opening match of the world championship at pocket billiards, at the Dwyer Recreation Academy, Dec. 8, when he defeated Thomas Boatman, the newcomer from Los Angeles, Calif., by a score of 125 to 18, in the eighth round of their match. But for a miss of an apparently easy shot in the fourth round, following a run of 43, the defeat might have been even more vigorous, but even when this halted his career, he settled into his stride after a run of 8 by Boatman in the seventh inning and ran out the match by taking the next six frames in his stride for a continuous run of 85 to end the battle. Both players were not careful, making several scratches, but the champion was always far more effective in his play and his final run, with chances he took to score, showed clearly that he was in as fine form as ever in his career.

The other six candidates for the honors will get into action Dec. 9, with two games in the afternoon, and the two Chicagoans, Erwin Rudolph and Pasquale Natalle, the evening performers. The summary:

E. R. Greenleaf—0 0 0 43 x x s x 85—128. Scratches—3. High Run—85. Innings—9.
Thomas Boatman—2 0 1 10 s x x 8 x—21. Scratches—3. High Run—10. Innings—9.
Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

YALE COACHES MUST NOT SPEAK ON RADIO

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale University has forbidden its athletic officials to speak over the radio or to write in the public press. The new ruling, passed at a meeting of the board of athletic control on Nov. 24, but just now made public, supersedes an earlier regulation under which persons connected in official capacities with Yale athletics agreed not to discuss over the radio or in the press events in which Yale teams participated.

In announcing the ruling, the Yale Athletic Association denied reports that it was aimed at the activities of Tad Jones, former head football coach and member for several years of the football advisory committee. Prof. Selden Rose, chairman of the board of control, said that on the contrary, Jones himself was in favor of the new rule.

Jones, who is now in California, was not expected to be a member of the committee next season. The committee automatically is dissolved at the end of each football season, and Jones has indicated that he does not desire nor expect reappointment.

Both Jones and Mal Stevens, Yale's head football coach, have been writing articles on football for newspapers, and both have made radio broadcasts as well.

CURLING ADDED TO OLYMPIC PROGRAM

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—The sport of curling has been added to the program of the winter Olympics at Lake Placid in February, 1932, as one of the two exhibitions permitted under Olympic rules, it was announced Dec. 8. The other exhibition will be dog sled racing.

The Royal Caledonian Club of Edinburgh, Scot., and several organizations in the United States already have promised their participation in the curling events, which will take place on the first day of the games, Feb. 4, with the finals the following evening. The sport consists of skimming large stones across the ice.

Dog sled racing was selected for Olympic introduction as typical of the American north country.

ASSOCIATION OPENS SEASON ON APRIL 14

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs will open its 1931 campaign on eastern fields April 14, Thomas J. Hickey, president of the league, announced Dec. 8. The first western games will be played April 29. The opening schedules:

April 14—Milwaukee at Columbus, Kansas City at Toledo, St. Paul at Louisville, Minneapolis at Indianapolis.

April 29—Toledo at Milwaukee, Columbus at Kansas City, Indianapolis at St. Paul and Louisville at Minneapolis.

RUTH BAILEY IS RANKED FIRST

Heads Women Tennis Players in the Missouri Valley for 1930 Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis player, heads the official women's singles ranking of the Missouri Valley Tennis Association for 1930, according to the list announced by K. H. Hodge, St. Louis, chairman of the ranking committee. In addition to winning the Missouri Valley women's singles championship at Des Moines, Miss Bailey won the middle West honors at Omaha and the St. Louis district tennis title.

The second place in the singles was awarded to Miss Mae Ceurvorst, left-handed player from Wichita, Kan. Miss Ceurvorst was finalist to Miss Bailey in both the middle West and Missouri Valley events. In both tournaments the Wichita player forced Miss Bailey to extra sets before losing.

Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City player, a member of the Wightman Cup team of 1930, was not ranked by the committee owing to insufficient data. Mrs. Melicent P. Endicott, St. Louis, former Missouri Valley champion, was also placed in the insufficient data list.

The Missouri Valley junior singles ranking shows Kansas City players occupying the first and second positions. Harold Surface, ranked first, won the Iowa State and Kansas City district junior titles and was semi-finalist in the Missouri Valley and Southeast Kansas junior events. William Flynn, awarded second place, won the middle West junior singles and was finalist to Surface in the Kansas City district tournament.

The ranking committee did not have sufficient data to name teams for women's and junior doubles. The ranking list follows:

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Ten

1. Ruth Bailey, St. Louis.
2. Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita.
3. Wilma Benson, St. Louis.
4. Mrs. Violet Furlong, St. Louis.
5. Mercelna Weiss, St. Louis.
6. Thelma Kenefick, Des Moines.
7. Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Omaha.
8. Pauline Mallonee, Wichita.
9. Dorothy Day, Des Moines.
10. Lucille Kautenberger, Des Moines.

Not ranked on account of insufficient data—Melicent Endicott, St. Louis; Lottie Hagemeyer, St. Louis; Mrs. Virginia B. Dueker, St. Louis; Mary Greef, Kansas City; Eunice Dean, Fort Leavenworth; Mrs. Medora S. Bass, St. Louis.

JUNIOR SINGLES

1. Harold Surface, Kansas City.
2. William Flynn, Kansas City.
3. Sam Schneider, St. Louis.
4. Nelson McInnich, Kansas City.
5. Richard Lewers, Kansas City.
6. Harry Dildine, Des Moines.
7. James Gleason, Omaha.
8. J. Fink, Des Moines.
9. Warren Davis, St. Louis.
10. Raymond Wiese, St. Louis.

CALIFORNIA WILL SEND GROUP EAST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States junior and boy indoor tennis championship bids fair to assume a far more national aspect than at any time in its previous history, when it starts on Dec. 26, at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Already, almost three weeks ahead, enough entries and announcements of entries have arrived to insure a strong field to oppose William Jacobs, of Baltimore City College, who will defend his junior championship, and to fight out the boys championship, which has been vacated by the aging of Mark Hecht, last year winner.

For the first time, a group of players from California, under the direction of Mercer Beasley, the California professional coach, will appear at the tourney, headed by Frank Parker, the youngster who showed such remarkable form in his début last year. Parker hails from Milwaukee, but has been this fall in California, profiting by the coaching of Beasley, and is likely to play an important part in the play of the tourney.

Others from outside the neighboring universities already heard from, include Emil Schnap, University of Michigan, and George A. Harris Jr., Brown University. Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and the University of Pennsylvania have all announced that teams will be entered, as well as the local institutions of learning, Columbia, New York University, College of the City of New York, Fordham University, and Manhattan College.

Any youth who can produce a birth certificate that he was born subsequent to Jan. 1, 1912, is eligible for the junior championship, while those whose certificates show a date three years later are in the boy class.

Entries should be sent to Edward B. Moss, executive secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, in time to arrive before 11 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 22, and the draw is scheduled to be held there, 120 Broadway, New York City, at noon of that day. Richard B. Jones, chairman of the committee of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, will act as referee, while J. P. Allen, the veteran tennis writer, will once more manage the tournament.

Special team prizes, in addition to the individual prizes, have been offered by the Seventh Regiment Club, on a point basis, to encourage large entries from schools and colleges. Thirteen colleges competed last year, and large numbers of schools sent large groups to the boys' event.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 95

GEORGE F. PATTERSON

N. Y. Americans, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Hamilton in the Canadian Professional Hockey League in the season of 1926-27. He was born at Kingston, Ont., Can., May 22, 1906. He is a righthand shot, weighs about 175 pounds, is 6ft. in height, and plays right wing. His record.

1926-26—Kingston Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1926-27—Hamilton, Can.-Pro. H. L.-Toronto, National H. L.
1927-28—Toronto, N. H. L.-Toronto, C. P. H. L.-Canadiens, N. H. L.
1928-29—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1929-31—N. Y. Americans, National Hockey League

Maroons vs. Bruins at Garden Tonight

Montreal Maroons and Boston Bruins meet at the Boston Garden tonight in their first clash of the 1930-31 National Hockey League season. The memorable four-game series between the two in the playoffs last year has not been forgotten, and more than a little interest centers on how the two teams compare this year.

Maroons have practically the same stars of last year, but along with them are several new prospects. Stewart, Smith and Siebert comprise the regular forward line as usual, and the second line wings of last year, Jimmy Ward and Dave Trottier, are back, but the center, Bill Phillips, has been turned into a defenseman. The whole forward line of the Montreal A. A. A. team, Allan Cup champions last year, with the Roche brothers on the wings and Paul Haynes in center, is a new combination, while Al Huggins, another center of that team, takes Phillips' place between Ward and Trottier.

The defense of the Montreal team has only Wilcox and Boucher left, although the latter does not play regularly. The first defensive pair has not been definitely decided upon yet, but two recruits, McVicar and Gallagher, are earning recognition. McVicar was with Providence last year and Gallagher was with the Montreal A. A. A. team. Maroons also have Lionel Conacher, manager of Americans last year, and Phillips, converted forward. Jimmy Walsh has definitely supplanted Clint Benedict in goal, and Dave Kerr, goalie for the Allan Cup champions, is carried for spare.

Neither the Bruins nor Montreal got away to a good start, but the visitors have won their last four games and the Bruins their last two. Boston will present its new right wing, the veteran Hal Darragh, who was secured by trade from Philadelphia. Darragh will play right wing on the third line with Chapman in center and Gainor on left wing. Harris will replace Gainor again on the Weiland-Clapper line.

NORTHWESTERN ELECTS '31 LEADER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—J. Dallas Marvil '32, one of the best tackles the Wildcats have had in years, was elected captain of the football team at Northwestern University for 1931. His home is at Laurel, Del. He succeeds H. H. B. Bruder '31, halfback. Twenty major letters were awarded to players who carried Northwestern to a share in the "Big Ten" title.

Walter Dill Scott, president of the University, who won his "N" in 1900, was presented a scroll honoring him as "Northwestern's most illustrious athlete." R. E. Hanley, football coach, was given a cabinet clock by the alumni and a bag of golf clubs by the team. Gold footballs were awarded to 37 members of the team.

Those who got major letters were Bruder, Marvil, F. M. Baker '31, L. E. Oliphant Jr. '31, and R. J. Fencl '33, ends; R. J. Gonya '32, and J. H. Riley '32, tackles; W. S. Woodworth '31, G. E. Dilley '33, J. R. Evans '32, and C. K. Kinder '32, guards; R. E. Clark '31, center; W. F. Griffin '31, S. A. Burnstein '32, and A. B. Moore '32, halfbacks; L. E. Hanley '31 and F. H. Leach Jr. '33, quarterbacks, and R. E. Russell '33, and Ernest Rentner '33, fullbacks.

HOPPE AND COCHRAN DIVIDE TWO GAMES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — W. F. Hoppe and Welker Cochran of New York, former world's champions at 18.2 balkline billiards, broke even in two games at Mussey's Wabash-Adams Recreation, Dec. 8. Hoppe won the opener, 300 to 30 in four innings, but Cochran rallied to take the second, 300 to 125 in six innings.

Cochran won the lag each time but only ran two from his first effort. His miss left the balls in position for easy gathering by Hoppe, who ran 196 before retiring. In the second match Cochran did better with his opening shots, getting 83 on his first trip to the table. He left Hoppe such a wide one that the latter failed to score, and Cochran nursed 117. The scores by innings:

AFTERNOON BLOCK

W. F. Hoppe—196 6 43 55—300. Innings—4. Average—75.
Welker Cochran—2 6 19 3—30. Innings—4. Average, 7½.

EVENING BLOCK

Welker Cochran—83 117 47 1 46 1 5—300. Innings—7. Average—43.
W. F. Hoppe—0 3 52 33 7 30—125. Innings—6. Average—21.
Referee—J. J. Peabody.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver ..	3	2	1	9	7	8
Portland ...	3	2	1	7	5	8
Seattle	1	4	2	6	6	6
Tacoma	1	0	4	3	7	2

RESULT DEC. 8
Vancouver 2, Seattle 1.

VANCOUVER TIES FOR LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER—Vancouver's Lions jumped into a tie for the leadership in the Pacific Coast Hockey League here Dec. 8 with a 2-to-1 victory over the Seattle Eskimos. The Lions scored in the first period when McAdam converted a pretty pass from Sanderson. Vancouver clinched the contest with its second goal in the second period. After 11 minutes of action, Brennan broke through the Seattle defense and scored. Seattle's scoring combination of Bernard Anderson and Jack Walker found the range in the third period, Anderson netting the puck.

RANGERS SELL PLAYER

OTTAWA (AP)—Leo Bourgeault, high-scoring defense man of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, has been purchased by the Ottawa Senators in a straight cash deal, it was announced Dec. 8 by William Foran, president of the Ottawa club. The purchase price was not announced. Bourgeault will line up against his old team mates when the Senators meet the Rangers in Madison Square Garden Dec. 9.

ALLEN T. WARE '32 ELECTED

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Allen T. Ware '32 was elected captain of the Lehigh University football team for next year on Dec. 8. He resides at Glassboro, N. J., and for the last two seasons has been a halfback. The Lehigh captain-elect is an all-around athlete, starring in basketball and baseball as center and outfielder, respectively. He is president of the junior class and a student in the college of business administration.

LONDON TRADES REISE

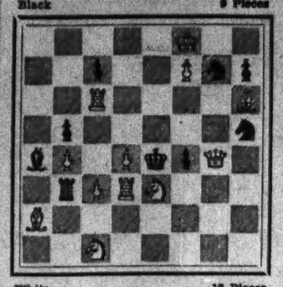
LONDON, Ont. (AP)—The London Tecumsehs of the International Hockey League have traded Leo Reise to the Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets for Steve Yankowski, star defense man.

CHESS

by Frederick B. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1259
By S. Hertmann

Black — 9 Pieces

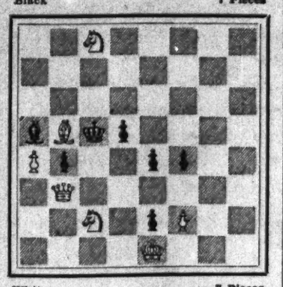


White — 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1266
By F. Lazard

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1257. Q-Q
No. 1258. 1. Q-KR — R-Q2ch
2. KxR — R-R5
1. ——
2. Q-R8

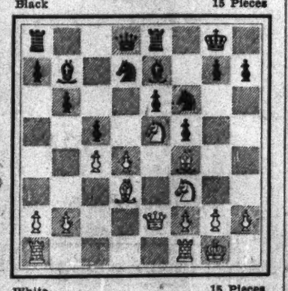
End-Game No. 20. 1 P-KKt4!, BxQ(a); 2 RxRPch, PxR; 3 P-Kt5ch, RxP; 4 RPxR mate. (a) PxP; 2 QxP, followed by R-R5ch, and Q-Kt5ch, etc.

END-GAMES

Here is one of Alekhine's blindfold victories. Few players would find his neat and brilliant coup de grace with the pieces right in front of them.

End-Game No. 21
By A. Alekhine

Black — 15 Pieces



White — 15 Pieces

White to play and win

On Thursday, Dec. 4, Auburn and Lewiston, Me., played Portland at Portland on eight boards. Result:

Lewiston-Auburn 1½
Portland 6½

The Providence Chess Club celebrated moving into new quarters, at 87 Weybosset Street, by inviting Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, to entertain. In simultaneous play he defeated 26, drew 4, with no losses, a fine score, but in an exhibition game played against three strong players in consultation he was barely able to secure a draw. The allies consisted of Harold Morton, New England champion; Sidney Thompson, Rhode Island State champion, and S. M. Goldstein.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Allies White	Marshall Black	Allies White	Marshall Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 BxKt	RPxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	17 CastlesQR	B-B3
3 P-B4	P-B3	18 P-Q5	KPxP
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	19 PxP	P-B4(c)
5 B-Kt5	Q-R4(a)	20 P-Q6(d)	PxP
6 K-Q2	Kt-K5	21 Q-Q5(e)	B-Q2
7 KKtxKt	PxKt	22 Q-K5ch	K-B2
8 B-Q2	Q-Q	23 PxB	Q-K2
9 P-K3	P-KB4	24 QxQ	KxQ
10 P-KKt3	P-KR4	25 K-Kt	R-R3
11 P-KR4	Kt-Q2	26 Kt-Q4	R-Q3
12 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	27 R-Q3	R-Q3
13 Kt-K2(b)	B-Q3	28 KR-Q(f)	R-Q4
14 B-Kt4	Kt-Kt5	29 R-B4	R-B4
15 B-R3	P-Kt3	Drawn (g)	

(a) This premature Cambridge Springs Defense at once takes the game from the beaten paths.
(b) Aiming at KB4. The allies conduct this part of the game exceedingly well.
(c) Black dare not open the file for White's rooks.
(d) If instead 20 B-B3, and Black's game is very difficult.
(e) This allows Black to exchange queens. Better is simply 21 PxB, QxPch; 22 K-Kt, when Black is dangerously exposed.
(f) This move appears aimless. The only chance for victory lies in the passed P, which needs doubled rooks to be maintained.
(g) Approaching dinner time caused the game to be abandoned as drawn at this point. After 30 RxP, RxP; 31 Kt-K2, R-B7; 32 R-QB, neither side can hope for victory.

Correspondence chess may be as exciting and fallible as the cross-board variety. In this game, played by Leo Ivok, president of the Worcester Chess Club, and R. E. Volkmann of Providence, we find much to ponder over.

RUY LOPEZ

Ivok White	Volkmann Black	Ivok White	Volkmann Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 KtxKt(d)	BxR(e)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 Kt-Kt3	BxKt
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	14 QxQB	B-Kt5(f)
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	15 Q-Kt4	B-B
5 Castles	P-Q3	16 P-K6	Q-B3(g)
6 BxKtch	PxB	17 PxPch(h)	QxP(i)
7 P-Q4	B-Kt5(b)	18 B-Kt5!	B-B4
8 PxP	KtxP	19 R-Kch	K-B
9 R-K(b)	P-Q4	20 Kt-B5	R-K(j)
10 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	21 RxRch	KxR(k)
11 P-KR3	B-KR4(c)	White mates in three	

(a) 7 . . . KtxP is better, I think.
(b) At this point 9 PxP, with the prospect of decisive pressure on the K file, seems to give White a strong game.
(c) A complicated position. If Black tries to win material, he gets into trouble. For example, If 11 . . . BxQKt; 12 PxB, KtxP; 13 Q-Q4, BxKt; 14 QxKt, Q-Q; If 11 . . . KtxKt; 12 PxKt, KtxP; 13 PxB, BxQR; 14 B-Kt5, Q-Q2; 15 QxB, QxP; 16 P-K6!
(d) Having set the stage with his last move, White now sacrifices the exchange for an inviting attack.
(e) 12 . . . BxKt; 13 QxB, BxR; 14 Kt-Kt3 transposes into actual continuation.
(f) White threatens P-B3, trapping the B.
(g) 16 . . . P-B3 may be stronger.
(h) 17 B-Q2 is worth considering, and probably slightly better.
(i) A weak move. 17 . . . KxP is necessary.
(j) The threat is 21 B-K7ch! If 20 . . . BxPch; 21 KxB, P-Kt3; 22 B-R6ch, K-Kt; 23 R-K7, QxKtch; 24 QxQ, PxQ; 25 RxBP and White should win. If 20 . . . P-Kt3; 21 B-R6ch, K-Kt; 22 R-K5 might follow. The text loses at once.
(k) If 21 . . . QxR; 22 B-K3!

The following brevity was submitted by a correspondent. It was played some 30 years ago and is an interesting example of the style of game then played.

SCOTCH GAMBIT

Julius Finn White	C. Nugent Black	Julius Finn White	C. Nugent Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 Kt-QB3	Q-B4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 QKt-K4	B-KB
3 P-Q4	PxP	12 Kt±BP	KxKt
4 B-QB4	B-B4	13 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt
5 Castles	Kt-B3	14 P-KKt4	P-(B3)
6 P-K5	P-Q4	15 RxB	Q-Q
7 PxKt	PxB	16 Q-B3	Q-Q2
8 R-Kch	B-K3	17 R-K7!!	Resigns
9 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q4		

A brilliant finish!

Crescent Hurdles Another Obstacle

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

First Group

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Crescent A. C....	7	0	35	14	1.000
Yale Club.....	5	2	27	22	.714
New York A. C....	3	4	27	23	.429
Harvard Club....	3	4	21	28	.429
Princeton Club....	2	5	15	34	.429
Columbia U. C....	1	6	22	27	.143

Second Group

City Athletic Club	5	1	30	12	.833
Bayside L. T. C...	4	2	26	9	.800
Fraternity S. T. C.	3	3	21	21	.500
Park Avenue S. C.	2	3	14	21	.400
Block Hall Club...	0	6	7	35	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Crescent Athletic Club, the unbeaten leader, hurdled another obstacle to the capture of the metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship Dec. 8, when it defeated Princeton Club, on the courts of the latter, by its customary average, 5 to 2. Now only Yale Club, which it encounters next week, stands in the way of victory in the first group, as the New Moon outfit is two rounds ahead with only three to go. Yale Club managed to preserve the mathematical possibility for another week, by forcing out New York Athletic Club, 4 to 3, on its own courts, while Harvard Club was the third winner of the group, defeating Columbia University Club, also 4 to 3, on the Harvard Club courts.

City Athletic Club assumed the lead for the first time, in the second group, as Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, with which it was previously tied, was idle. City Athletic Club won all seven matches from Block Hall Club on the courts of the latter. The other match was a well-fought struggle between Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, and Park Avenue Squash Club, on the courts of the former, and resulted in a victory for the home team, 4 to 3.

Theodore H. Hendrickson, of the Crescent team, assumed the leading position for the first time this season, but nevertheless managed to preserve his unbeaten record by defeating J. P. Poe, the Princeton captain.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—SEVENTH ROUND—First Group

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5; PRINCETON CLUB 2

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated J. P. Poe, Princeton, 15—10, 15—4.
Crosby Allison, Crescent, defeated C. S. White, Princeton, 11—15, 15—4, 15—1.
R. B. Hollander, Princeton, defeated Donald Lawson, Crescent, 15—7, 15—13.
W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated E. L. Crabbe, Princeton, 15—11, 15—11.
L. B. Dailey, Jr., Princeton, defeated J. C. McCurrach, Crescent, 15—9, 15—12.
Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, defeated M. C. Markham, Princeton, 15—13, 15—9, 15—7.
Daniel Tobin Jr., Crescent, defeated R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton, 15—4, 15—11.

YALE CLUB 4, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 3

J. T. Mahan, Yale, defeated W. A. Durean, New York, 15—10, 15—5.
Sefton Tranter, New York, defeated E. G. Gallaudet, Yale, 15—12, 15—9.
A. P. Greer, Yale, defeated M. D. Grant, New York, 15—13, 15—10.
C. F. Weidlich, Yale, defeated R. M. Blake, New York, 15—9, 15—3.
W. T. Lane Jr., Yale, defeated E. B. Sanger, New York, 18—17, 15—9.
J. C. Hobson, New York, defeated O. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Yale, 15—1, 15—12.
R. F. Durean, New York, defeated R. L. Andrew, Yale, 15—9, 15—4.

HARVARD CLUB 4; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 3

D. K. Clifford, Harvard, defeated E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia, 15—5, 15—15.
W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated H. W. Hanemann, Columbia, 15—1, 15—7.
Lawrence Rasbrouck, Columbia, defeated F. S. Miley, Harvard, 15—5, 15—10.
D. D. Jackson Jr., Columbia, defeated Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard, 3—14, 15—6, 15—11.
J. S. Murphy, Harvard, defeated E. G. Scarrett, Columbia, 15—13, 15—4, 15—13.
W. M. Chamberlain, Harvard, defeated T. V. Barber, Columbia, 18—17, 15—7.
C. J. Herkert, Columbia, defeated G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard, 15—9, 8—15, 17—15.

Second Group

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 7, BLOCK HALL CLUB 0

M. H. Fischer Jr., City, won from W. B. Spence, Block Hall, by default.
Theodore A. Backer, City, defeated Francis Peterson, Block Hall, 15—12, 9—15, 15—12.
Milton Cohn, City, defeated J. W. Drake, Block Hall, 15—10, 15—7.
Carlton Block, City, defeated W. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, 15—12, 9—15, 15—6.
A. F. Heineman, City, defeated G. A. Conroy, Block Hall, 15—5, 15—4.
Walter Weingarten, City, defeated F. F. Elwes, Block Hall, 15—5, 15—11.
E. M. Rosenthal, City, defeated C. O. Redlund, Block Hall, 18—17, 15—9.

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 4, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 3

W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, defeated Stanley Armstrong, Park Avenue, 15—9, 10—15, 15—10.
P. S. Patton, Fraternity, defeated R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue, 15—5, 15—0.
H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, defeated E. C. Barlow, Fraternity, 17—14, 15—10.
S. W. Smith, Fraternity, defeated C. V. Kozlay, Park Avenue, 15—2, 17—15.
A. J. Quist, Park Avenue, defeated D. A. Leith, Fraternity, 15—9, 15—6.
Philip Cobden, Fraternity, defeated Carlos Lazo, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—9.
Merle Johnson, Park Avenue, defeated M. M. Banks, Fraternity, 15—10, 10—15, 15—4.

NOT TO HOLD TOURNAMENT

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The annual interscholastic basketball tournament held under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania will not be arranged this season, Ralph Morgan, chairman of the Red and Blue basketball committee, announced Dec. 8. The announcement occasioned considerable surprise, as plans were already under way for the tournament. The committee found, after a study of the basketball situation among secondary schools, that the tournaments held for the last 10 years had served the purpose of stimulating interest in the sport among schools. Schools are now so well organized into leagues and associations, it was said, that the tournament is no longer essential to bring them together.

COLLINS VERMONT CAPTAIN

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—George R. Collins '32 of Bayside, N. Y., guard on the University of Vermont's football team, was elected to captain the eleven next year, the athletic council announced Dec. 8. Dave Dunn of New Britain, Conn., will return as head coach, and H. B. Levine, Burlington, and John M. Burker, present football mentor at Vermont Academy, were named as assistant varsity and freshman coaches, respectively. Six varsity letters and 29 freshman numerals were awarded to football and cross-country men. A. O. Eaton '32 of Worcester, Mass., was elected manager of varsity football, and P. E. Westin '34, Proctor, Vt., freshman manager of football.

ROSENZWEIG ON EAST TEAM

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Ted Rosenzweig, star end of Carnegie Tech, will play with the East against the West at San Francisco New Year's Day. His acceptance was announced Dec. 9 by Andy Kerr, Colgate coach, who, with Dick Hanley of Northwestern, is assembling the East team. Rosenzweig's acceptance brings the number of players selected from eastern teams to eight. In all, 11 men from teams along the Atlantic seaboard will be chosen.

PLAYERS MUST SELL TICKETS

GALESBURG, Ill. (AP)—If Knox College has a baseball team in 1931, candidates for positions on the club will have to sell enough admission tickets to pay the cost of a campaign. The budget appropriation was approved by the athletic council recently without mention of baseball and Coach Earl Jackson said the college would not sponsor a team unless it could pay its own way.

YALE FENCERS WIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale fencers Dec. 8 defeated the team of the Canadian internationalists by a score of 19 to 8. This was the first event of the Yale winter sports season.

Weetamoe May Race Against Britannia

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

IF THE American yacht, Weetamoe, makes her expected visit to race in British waters next season, she may find the King's famous yacht, Britannia, among the competitors.

The Britannia, which was built 37 years ago, has a great record as a prize-winner, but being cutter-rigged she is not qualified to compete in the new international "J" class.

Experts, including C. E. Nicholson, builder of Shamrock V, recently inspected the big c

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EGYPTIANS PLAN AIR FORCE UNDER BRITISH CONTROL

Hejaz Also Forming Plane Division—Palestine Has

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The Egyptian War Minister, in collaboration with the Inspector-General of the Egyptian Army, has concluded arrangements for the formation of an Egyptian Air Force under British supervision which at the outset will consist of five machines and will be expanded to three squadrons.

There are at present four Egyptians being trained in England and five are attached to the Royal Air Force at Suwir. The project involves a credit of £E85,000 annually for three years and also necessitates the appointment of an air staff officer and a commandant of the air station.

Interest has been aroused by the report that King Feisul had purchased a private airplane which he intends flying himself on his periodical tours of the country. The King expects to have qualified as a pilot by the time his airplane reaches Bagdad from England.

It is also understood that Sir Francis Humphreys, High Commissioner for Irak, an expert pilot, will fly his own plane. Sir Francis has recently been granted a commission as Air Commodore in the general duties branch of the Reserve Force of Air Officers.

Four planes, comprising the nucleus of the Hejaz Air Force, recently arrived at Jedda having made a successful flight from Darain Island off the Hasa coast, on the Persian Gulf, where they were delivered from England a year ago and have been kept since.

Three pilots and six mechanics, all British, comprise the personnel. King Ibn Saud hopes by means of his air force to exercise a better control over the frontier tribes and check their raiding tendencies.

Two squadrons of the Royal Air Force are being retained in Palestine for garrison purposes, and the Imperial Airways uses Palestine as a junction on the London-Karachi route, but no beginning has as yet been made toward civil aviation.

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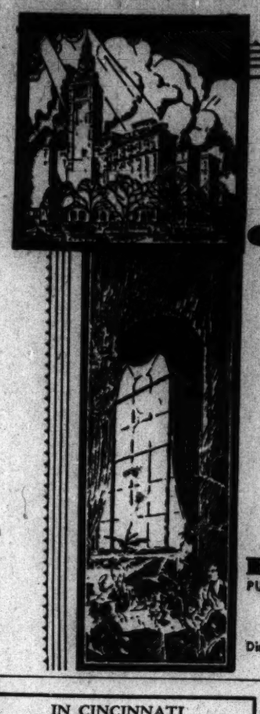

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Five Minutes Walk to Everything

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"Your Other Home"
QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE
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LIQUIDATION OF STOCKS IS NOT SO HEAVY

Support Apparent in Some Industrials — Mixed Tone at Close

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market fluctuated uncertainly today, and price trends were mixed at the close.

A decline during the morning was followed by several rather narrow rallies, but fresh pressure appeared at higher levels.

After touching a new low, Atchison rallied to show an extreme gain of nearly 4 points, and New York Central, Southern Railway and Frisco about 2 points.

American Can, U. S. Steel, National Biscuit and du Pont sold up a point or two. Transactions aggregated 2,200,000 shares, the largest in about two weeks.

New York Central, Atchison and Baltimore & Ohio, also recorded new bottom prices before turning upward.

The strong support accorded the industrial shares as their general level approached the year's low point recorded on Nov. 1, was regarded as distinctly encouraging. The rails, as measured by the price index of 20 issues, broke through their November bottom yesterday and recorded the lowest level since May, 1926. Had the industrials also been permitted to break into new low territory, it would, according to the Dow theory, have confirmed the decline in the rails, and indicated a further downward movement.

Steel Situation Better

Strength of the steel shares was presumably a reflection of forecasts that United States Steel's unfilled orders, to be announced tomorrow, will show a fair gain. Recent advances for some of the heavier steel products are reported in steel trade circles to have brought more active inquiry from consumers, and firmer prices for lighter products are understood to be in prospect.

Efforts to strengthen copper prices, however, seem still in the balance, since the metal has been heavy in London this week.

The improved statistical position of the tire industry was reflected in announcements of increased manufacturing activity at both Goodyear and Firestone plants. all Street was inclined to regard the latest estimate of November automobile output, at 124,000 units, the lowest in years, as unduly conservative, and expects a little higher total will be shown when the final figures appear.

The Treasury Department's figures as to money in circulation at the end of November, amounting to $37.59 per capita, an increase of $1.29 during the month, were interesting as reflecting the normal increase in money requirements as the holidays approach.

Credit conditions were virtually unchanged. Call loans held steady at 2 per cent, although early in the day there were limited outside offerings at 1½ per cent.

The weekly condition statement of reporting member banks provided a possible clue to some of the recent heaviness of bonds. There was a slight increase in holdings of government securities, but other securities held decreased $55,000,000. All other, or commercial loans, declined $19,000,000, while loans against securities increased $8,000,000.

Bond Prices Decline

Selling extended to all sections of the bond market today, and was most marked in corporate domestic issues. Declines in high-grade issues were limited to fractions, but losses among the medium and low-grade obligations were larger. United States Governments were soft and sold at a slight concession from the previous day's final figures.

The State of South Carolina marketed $10,000,000 4¾ per cent highway certificates which was the only offering of the day.

The weekly report of Federal Reserve member banks showed bond holdings which have increased steadily since last spring had declined $55,000,000 during the week ended Dec. 3. Bond men suggested that selling of investment holdings by banks, principally New York district, was due to the demand for currency incident to the Christmas season. Holdings of government securities increased $2,000,000, and the total held by member banks now is $340,000,000 above a year ago.

Virtually the whole group of railroad bonds, both liens and convertibles, moved lower today as liquidation continued, and many new lows for the year were registered. Weakness in International Telephone debenture and convertible bonds was a feature of utilities.

Several weak spots cropped out in the foreign list. German bonds were reactionary and the International 5½s, which have been moving upward, reacted more than a point.

EARNINGS OF RAZOR COMBINE FAR AHEAD OF INTEREST CHARGE

The Gillette Safety Razor Company 10-year convertible 5 per cent debentures are quoted on New York Curb 85 @ 85½. The syndicate agreement expired Saturday and on Monday the bonds were admitted to trading on the New York Curb. Some $850,000 changed hands at prices between 87 and 85, closing at 85⅝. The syndicate's offering price on the issue was 96.

At 85 the debentures yield about 7.10 per cent, compared with a yield of 8 per cent on the $5 convertible preferred stock at the present market of 62½. The $20,000,000 debentures were issued to repay bank loans incurred in connection with the acquisition of AutoStrop Safety Razor Company.

It is an interesting fact that earnings after charges of AutoStrop alone this year will be about twice the $1,000,000 annual interest requirement on the debentures, while combined Gillette-AutoStrop earnings are at the rate of more than 10 times the debenture interest.

The strong earnings position of the notes appears to have been obscured by the litigation and attendant newspaper publicity in which the Gillette Company and its directors have figured. This despite the fact that the suits in the courts are not for the purpose of taking something away from the Gillette Company, but have an exactly contrary object.

Another factor in the dissolution of the syndicate and subsequent decline in the bonds was the distinct softening in the bond market since Oct. 15, when the Gillette issue was originally offered.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 9	Dec. 8
43¾	8½		Abitibi	100	10	10	10		
37⅞	17⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	16900	17⅝	15¼	17½		
23½	3½		Adv-Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½		
1¾	¾		Ahumada	100	¾	¾	¾		
156⅝	91½	21	Air Reduc	50	83	83	83		
36	9⅝	1¼	Airway El	8600	10⅛	9⅝	10	100	100
2¾	¾		Ajax Rubber	300	10½	9⅞	10½	10	10
9⅛	4½		Alaska Jun	800	¾	¾	¾		
35¼	7⅞		Alleghany	8900	7	6¾	7	7	7
104	70	3½	Alliance R	7400	8⅛	8	8		
342	185⅝	61	Allied Chem	100	70	70	70		
68	33½	3	Allis-Chal	1600	36¾	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼
67½	18	3	Al Pont Cem	4200	38¾	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	36¼
31½	18	2	Amerada	900	16	15	15¾	16	
2½	1⅜		Am Ag Ch ct	300	21	20¾	21	21	
23½	20½		Am Ag Ch pf ct	100	2	2	2		
50¾	44½	3†	Am Bk Note	400	21	21	21	21	21¼
21⅝	6¼		Am Br Bov	600	10	10	10	10	10¼
156⅝	107½	4†	Am Can	37600	113⅝	110⅛	112⅛	111¾	111¾
150⅝	140⅛	7	Am Can pf	100	148	148	148	146	147
116	75	7	Am Car & F	100	37	37	37	37	37
51¼	36½	2†	Am Chicle	400	43¾	42¾	43¾	43¼	43¾
22	10½	2.40	Am Color Type	700	38½	38⅛	38¼	38¼	38¼
33	3		Am Com Alc	300	20	18½	18½	18½	18½
59½	23		Am European	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
101¾	34⅝	4	Am Ex Hav	2100	33¼	33	33¼	33	33¼
101	80	6	Am & For P	18200	35½	33½	33⅝	35	35
33⅜	7½	2	Am Hawaii	500	64¼	63¾	63¾	64	64
41⅞	27½	2†	Am Ice	100	27	27	27	27	27
58⅝	17⅝	2†	Am Int Corp	800	39½	39½	39½	39¾	39¾
105	58	2	Am Loco	3100	39½	39½	39½	39	39
118½	88	3	Am Loco pf	600	98½	98	98½	98	98½
95	38	3	Am Mach & Met	200	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
119⅜	43⅞	1†	Am Metals	1500	18	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
107	97½	6	Am Nat G pf	200	98	98	98	98	98
39¾	18	1	Am P & L	3800	43¾	41¼	43¼	43	43¼
89½	60	5	Am P&L pf st	900	97	95	95	96	96
117	71	1	Am Radiat	100	79	79	79	80	80
37	7		Am Republ	4900	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¼	19¼
100⅞	39	2†	Am Roll Mill	300	8	8	8	8	8
67⅝	63½	6	Am Saf Raz	4000	36	33⅞	35½	35	35
28⅝	9		Am Seating	300	58½	57	58½	58	
54½	38½		Am Ship Bld	200	47	47	47	47	
103⅜	97½	4	Am Smelting 3pf	400	99½	99	99	99	99
79½	45⅞	4	Am Smelt	3000	49¾	48¾	49	49	50
32⅝	3¼		Am Solvents	4600	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
53¼	24	3	Am Sti Pnd	500	29¾	28	28	28	28
116	110½	7	Am Sti F pf	300	110	110	110	110	110
85½	38	2	Am Stores	10	111¾	111¾	111¾		
69¾	40	5	Am Sugar	100	58	58	58	58	58
27½	16	6	Am Tel&Cab	300	49½	48¾	48¾	48	48
274¼	178¼	8	Am Tel&T	10	17	17	17	17	18
141¾	95	8	Am Type	16900	184¾	182	184¾	184¼	184¼
114¾	103½	8	Am Type pf	100	108	108	108		
126⅝	87½	11	Am Wat W	30	107	107	107		
20¼	6½		Am Wool	3800	59½	58¾	59½	59	59
44¾	18⅝		Am Wool pf	400	84	84	84	84	
9	3¼		Am Writ ct	30	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
40¾	19⅛		Am Writ pf	30	2½	2½	2½	2½	
17⅞	4¼		Am Zinc new	30	20	19¾	20	19¾	
53⅛	30		Anac Wire	100	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
81½	25	2½	Anaconda	800	34¾	34	34½	34½	34¾
51⅜	38	2.40	Anchor Cap	11800	34½	33¾	33¾	34	34½
37½	14¾	1	Andes Corp	30	30	30	30	30	
29½	15	2	Arch Dan	300	18⅞	18	18⅛	18	18
110	100¼	7	Arch Dan pf	300	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
82	61	7	Armour D pf	130	103½	103	103½	103½	103½
8½	2¾		Arm Ill A	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
4⅜	1½		Arm Ill B	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
13¾	4		Arnold Cons	100	4	4	4	4	4
100	80	7	Art Loom pf	600	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
28⅜	20⅜	2	Art Metals	400	85	82	82	82	
46⅛	28	4	Asso Apparel	100	18½	18½	18½	18½	
50½	26	3½	Asso Dry G	300	26¾	25½	26	25¾	25¾
242½	178	10	Atchison	1400	26¾	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾
108¾	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	500	183⅛	176¾	179¾	178	
175½	112	10	Atl Coast Line	200	156½	156½	156½		
80¾	45¼	3	Atl G&WI	500	117	117	117	118	
65¼	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	600	40	40	40	40½	
51⅜	18⅜	1†	Au Rein	100	52	52	52	52	
106	49¾	4	Atlas Pwd	3700	50	49½	50	49¾	
37	10⅝	1†	Atlas Stores	400	10¾	10¼	10¾		
263¾	60⅜	4§	Auburn Auto	5600	87¼	85	85½	85⅝	
10⅜	1½		Auto Sales	200	2	2	2		
9⅞	3½		Aviation	3900	3½	3¼	3¼	3½	

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	9200	24¼	22½	22¾	23½	
123⅜	86½	7	Balt & O	5000	68	67¼	67⅛		
84⅜	53½	3½	Bangor & A	400	57⅜	56½	56½		
7⅛	2		Barnsdall A	100	3	2¾	2		
34	12⅝	2	Barnsdall A	500	14⅛	13½	13½	13¾	
109¼	101¼	7†	Beatrice	600	72	71	71	71	
70⅛	66¾	3§	Beatrice pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾		
6⅜	2½		Beechnut	900	61¼	49¼	50	51	
575	141¼	1	Belding H	200	3½	3½	3½	3½	
56⅛	21¼	1	Bendix	1000	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
110¼	58⅞	6	Beth Steel	1500	39½	37⅞	39	38¾	
134	115		Beth Steel pf	30600	66½	59¼	59⅝	59⅝	
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1100	119⅝	118½	118⅝	118⅝	
5	1		Booth Fish	1100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
90⅜	60¼	3†	Borden	3400	68½	67¼	68¼	68¼	
50½	15	1	Borg Warner	800	37⅜	36¾	37	36¾	
5	1½		Bos & Me	300	17½	17½	17½	17½	
35⅜	12⅛		Briggs	3700	16½	15⅜	15⅝	15½	
35½	15¼	2	Briggs & Str	300	17¾	17	17		
22¼	4		Brockway	400	9⅝	9	9		
98⅜	84⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	300	64½	63½	64½	64¼	
66⅛	53	5	Bkyn Man pf	100	87½	87½	87½		
178¼	99½	5	Bklyn Qu'n pf	100	56	56	56		
42	33⅜	3	Bklyn Un G	600	105¼	104¾	104¾	104½	
30⅝	11		Brown Shoe	100	33½	33½	33½	33½	
35⅝	5¼		Bruns Balke	800	11¼	11	11	11	
32⅝	3¼		Bruns Term	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	1000	13¾	13½	13½	13¾	
43	25½	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	27	26½	27	26¾	
14⅜	4		Budd Mfg	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅜	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
74	15¾		Bullard	300	18⅛	17½	18	18	
43	11⅜	3	Bulova Watch	3000	18¼	17½	18	18	
110⅛	61	6	Burns Br A	2800	13½	13	13¾	13¾	
61⅞	18¾	1	Burroughs	300	68	67	67		
48⅜	23¼	2†	Bush Term	500	23¾	21⅞	22⅜	22¼	
110	97	7	Bush T deb	100	27	27	27	25½	
118	108	7	Bush Bigw pf	20	115	115	115	114½	
5¼			Butte & Sup	300	1⅜	1	1		
112⅜	37⅞		Byers	3600	42¾	41½	42¼	41⅞	
114	106¾	7	Byers pf	10	106	106	106		

—C—

77½	48½	4	Calif Pack	200	48⅞	48¼	48⅜	48¾	
2½	¾		Callahan	100	¾	¾	¾		
30	10	2	Campbell	400	12	12	12	13¼	
86⅞	32		Calu & Ariz	200	39	39	39	39	
33⅜	8¼		Calu & Hecla	500	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	
78⅝	34⅜	5	Canada Dry	1200	39¾	38¾	39	38¾	
53½	39½	2½	Can-Pac	3500	41⅜	40¾	41⅛	41¼	
28⅜	8		Capital Adm	400	10	9¾	10		
42	29⅞	3	Capital A pf	700	33½	33½	33½	34	
95	86¾	4	Caro C&O	10	89	89	89		
362⅜	96	6	Case Thresh	23500	98¾	95¼	97	96½	
79¾	29¾	3	Caterpillar	500	30⅞	30⅜	30¾	30½	
13⅞	2		Cav Dobbs	100	2	2	2		
75	29½	6½	Cav Dobbs pf	500	34	34	34		
12	6¾		Celotex ct	100	7½	7	7½	7	
60	7		Celotex	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	
84⅞	27		Celotex pf	10	24	24	24	25	
30½	20⅝	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	22⅞	22½	22⅞	23½	
110⅜	105		Celanese	200	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13½	
8¾	3¼		Century Rib	100	3⅞	3¾	3¾		
65¾	25½	3	Cerro de P	1600	28¼	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
67⅞	16	4.30	Checker Cab	600	21	19¾	21	21	
82½	41	3	Ches Corp	2800	43½	40	40¾	42½	
51⅜	38½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3200	40¼	39⅝	40⅛	40⅜	
10	⅜		Chi & Alton	300	½	½	½	½	
17⅜	6¼		Chi & Alt pf	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾	
52⅜	21½	1	Chi Gt W cv	700	6⅞	6¼	6½	6½	
26⅜	6¾		Chi Gt W pf	300	21⅜	21⅛	21½	22	
48⅛	10	4	Chi M&SP	1300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
89⅞	38		Chi M&SP pf	700	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
37	7⅜	.60	Chi NW	500	38¾	38	38	38	
126⅛	56¼	7	Chi Pneu	300	10⅞	10⅜	10½	11	
104⅞	86	6	Chi RI	1100	57	57	57	57	
110⅝	94	7	Chi RI 7%	100	86	86	86		
32	21⅜	3	Chi RI Cab	400	95½	94	94	95½	
33⅜	13		Chick Cot O	80	22	22	22	22	
67⅛	28⅝	2.40	Childs	700	13	13	13	13	
43	14½		Chrysler	300	29⅞	29	29	29⅞	
49	35¾	3.60§	City Ice	8500	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
98¾	79	6½	City Ice pf	900	37	37	37	37	
13¼	3½		City Stores	50	83	83	83		
42	20	3½	City Stor A	300	4	3⅞	4	4	
44½	17		Clark Equip	30	24½	24½	24½		
60	25	5	Cluett Pbdy	500	19¾	19½	19½		
191¾	133⅛		Col Bea Oil	1500	10	9¾	10	10	
52¾	48⅛	3	Coca Cola A	4000	153	148¾	152	149¾	
64⅞	47½	2½	Col Palm	200	52	52	52	50	
38¾	12		Collins & A	500	50	50	50	51	
27	21⅛		Colo F&I	500	13	12⅞	13	12½	
87	32⅜	2§	Colum Gas	5800	35½	32⅞	33½	33¼	
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	3600	104½	104½	104½	104½	
99	81¾	6	Col Carbon	900	87	86	86	86	
37⅞	9¼	5½	Col Graph	14700	10⅝	9¾	10⅜	9⅞	
40¾	16½	2	Com Cred	400	18⅞	18¼	18½	19¼	
55	25½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	200	38	36	36	36	
38	14½	1	Com Sol	8400	27	26	26	26	
104¾	90¼	5	Comwith So	24000	5	5	16⅜	16¾	
19⅜	7¾	.60	Comwith So 6 pf	2000	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	
28¼	16½	2	Congoleum	3200	94½	95	94½	95	
62	36⅛	6	Con Film pr	300	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
136⅞	81½	4	Con Gas	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
2	½		Con Textile	18900	88	83¾	88	84½	
32½	11⅝	1.30	Container A	800	13½	12	12	12	
82½	17⅝		Cont Bak A	500	21¾	20¾	21½	21¾	
7	2½		Cont Bak B	100	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
94⅞	66½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	91	91	91	91	
71⅝	44⅛	2½	Cont Can	600	72	72	72	72	
37⅝	10¼	4	Cont Dis Fib	3500	48½	47½	48	48¼	
77⅞	39⅝	2.40	Cont Ins	400	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼	
81⅛	21⅝		Cont Motors	1100	44½	43⅝	43⅝	45	
30½	12		Cont Oil	1100	31⅛	30¼	30¾	30¾	
40⅞	10	1	Cont Shares	7100	11	10½	10⅝	11	
111⅜	72⅜	3†	Corn Prod	2200	12¼	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	
33	9⅛		Coty	2200	79⅛	78⅝	78	78	
89⅜	34	N	Crown Cork	400	99	99	99	99	
18⅛	5¼	1	Crown Zell	100	37	37	37	38	
93⅜	52	5†	Crucible	800	54⅜	53½	54	54	
117	103½	7	Crucible pf	200	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	
7	1		Cuba Cane Prod	100	2	2	2	2	
9	3¼		Cub Am S	100	4	4	4	4	
65⅜	30		Cub Am S pf	100	33	33	33		
2¼	½		Cub Dom S	100	¾	¾	¾		
49	38½	4	Cudahy	100	40½	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
14⅞	2¾		Curtiss Wr	2300	3	2⅞	2⅞	2	
19⅜	4		Curtiss Wr A	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	

—D—

30	14	.70	Debenham	100	14	14	14		
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	22½	22½	22½	22	
183	134	9	Del & Hud	200	136½	134¼	135	136½	
183	78⅝	6†	Del Lac&W	6100	81½	78⅝	79	81¾	
353¾	173	8	Det Edison	100	173	173	173	173	
42⅜	12	1.30	Devoe & A	900	12¼	12	12	12⅜	
219	190	8	Diamond ct	200	212	213	213	214	
10⅜	6¾		Dome Mines	300	8½	8½	8½	8¼	
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	400	15½	15½	15½	15½	
145¾	83	4†	Dupont	8300	97¾	85½	87½	86⅜	
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	300	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	

—E—

35½	7½	1½	1†Eastern RM	100	7½	7½	7½		
258¼	153½	5	East Kodak	2800	158¼	153½	157¾	155	
134	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	200	130	129½	129½		
21⅝	11¾	3	Eaton Axle	800	15¾	14¾	15¼	14¾	
114¾	93¼	6	Elec Auto Li	9500	55¾	50⅜	51¼	51¾	
9¾	2¼	1	Elec Bond	700	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾	
103⅜	37½	1	Elec P&L	13000	42½	40¾	41⅜	41	
112	100	7	Elec P&L pf	200	55¾	55¼	55¼	55¼	
79¼	67½	5	El Prd&Lt 6 pf	600	90⅝	89¾	89¾	90	
59⅜	38	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	55¾	55¾	55¾	58¾	
115	113	7	End John	300	44½	43⅜	43½	45¾	
63⅜	33½		End John pf	100	115	114⅝	115		
43⅜	9⅜		Erie	3200	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
30¾	4		Eureka Vac	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
			Evans Auto I	300	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾	

—F—

39¾	4⅜		Fairbanks pf	40	5	4⅝	4⅝	5	
50½	22	1.60	Fairb Morse	300	23½	23¼	23½		
37⅞	5½		Fashion Pk	200	4	4	4		
8½	1⅝		Fash Pk pf	60	17	17	17	17	
38	15½		Fed Dept St	1100	16	15½	16	17	
90⅜	80	6	Fed L&T pf	10	81½	81½	81½	81½	
13¼	5½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	11	11	11	11	
43	24⅛	2.40	Fed Wat Sve	300	25½	25¼	25¼	25½	
89¾	68	2.80	Fidelity Ins	300	85¼	85	85	85¾	
80	33⅞	2½	McCall	300	35¾	35	35⅞	35¼	
19½	14¾	1	McIntyre	500	18	17⅝	17⅝		
85½	61	4†	McKeesport	800	71¾	71½	71⅝	72	
20¼	8		McKellen	100	8	8	8	8	
88⅛	38⅛	6	Mack Trucks	5000	40¾	39½	40¼	40⅜	
189¾	97½	2†	Macy	2100	103½	101	103½	101½	
7¾	5¼	1	Madison Sqg	700	6	6	6	6	
52½	20		Magma Cop	100	23¼	23½	23½	22½	
42½	24	80	Manati Sug	1300	35½	33¾	35	33¼	
24⅝	7¾	1	Man Shirt	800	8½	7¾	7¾	8½	
22¼	21	1.20	Marine Mid	2000	21½	21	21½	22	
31⅝	21⅝	2†	Marlin Rock	300	27	27	27	27	
30⅞	5⅛		Marmon	500	8½	8	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅜	30⅜	2½	Marshall F	900	31¼	30⅝	31	31¼	
51¾	2	2	Mart-Parry	100	32½	32	32	32	
31⅝	22⅜	2	Math Alkali	600	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
61⅜	32⅜	.45	Maytag	1200	37⅞	36	37⅜	36½	
13⅛	6	.80	Maytag pf	5000	34¾	32⅛	34¾	33½	
39½	30⅝		Insuran Sh ctfs	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7¾	3		Interboro RT	600	38½	37½	38	37½	
83	36¾		Intercon Rub	800	40	40	40	40	
67¼	42¾	7	Int Agri	100	31	31	31	34	
197½	131	6†	Int Agri ppf	100	51	51	51	51	
16¾	10	.35	Int Business	1300	151	145¼	146¾	148½	
78⅝	55	4	Int Carriers	200	68	68	68	68	
14½	1⅜		Int Cement	600	88½	87¾	88¼	88¼	
78	22		Int Combus	1000	2½	2	2	2	
115⅝	84⅝	2½	Int Comb pf	500	53½	53½	53½	53½	
14⅝	13⅜	7	Int Harv	3900	37	35¾	36	35¾	
54	23	2†	Int Harv pf	300	139	139	139	138	
92	88½	4	Int Hyd El	400	35⅜	35	35⅛	35½	
33	18	2	Int Match pf

COTTON CLOTH BUYING SHOWS SMALL VOLUME

Concessions Fail to Bring Activity—Feature Is Drop in Blanket Prices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The most interesting and widely discussed event in last week's primary cotton cloth market was the announcement by one of the largest manufacturers of cotton and woolen blankets as well as all woolen blankets of the new price list for 1931.

The new prices are said to be much lower than anyone expected and may be illustrated as follows: The 66x80-inch part wool blanket will sell in less than 10-case lots at $1.90 and at $1.82½ for lots between 10 and 25 cases, and at $1.75 for 25 cases or more. These prices are from 15 per cent to 20 per cent lower than those of 1930 which were until now the lowest ever made.

The announcement provoked quite varied comment which ranged from resentment by those who have large unsold stocks on hand, to optimism by those who have not yet replenished their stocks. Competing manufacturers claim the naming of 1931 prices is premature, as it is not usually done until January.

Buying Lacks Volume

There were a number of buyers from large retail distributers in the market last week but their immediate orders were not very large. The principal interest was noted in the wash dress goods line and voiles both cotton and rayon and cotton.

The drop in the price of raw cotton to very close to the lows made in October had a depressing effect on the cloth market and induced some mills to offer their print cloths at concessions of ⅛c from the recent ruling prices, this did not result in much business. The volume for the week was the smallest recorded for some time.

In the print cloth division manufacturers held their prices firmly on Monday, but began to make concessions on Tuesday at first only in the 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard which then sold at 5½c. This was followed later in the week by similar concessions in all the leading numbers.

In the sheeting division weakness developed in some numbers such as the 36-inch, 40 squares, 6.15-yard sold from 3¾c and 4c to 3¾c and ¼c. The 48x40, 5.50-yard fell from 4½c to 4¾-½c. Other sheeting numbers remained firm at the old prices.

Drills and Osnaburgs Quiet

Drills were rather quiet. Some sales were made at 6c for the 37-inch, 3.95-yard early, but later this number sold at 5¾c. The 2.35-yard goods brought 9¼c early, but was sold later at 9c. Pajama checks sold at from 5½@5¼c for the 64x80s 5.75-yard, but the 68 squares 4.00-yard remained firm at 8c. Osnaburgs were quiet and generally firm.

The lower count broadcloths, such as the 37½-inch, 80x60s, sold at from 6½@6¾c, and the 90x60s from 7¼@7½-¼c. The 100x60s brought 8c usually. The 112x60s was generally firm at 9¼c. The combed broadcloths sold at from 12@13c for the 128x68.

In the fine goods division seasonal dullness prevailed, while prices, with a few exceptions, were firm. The volume in this division compared very favorably with the previous week. The constructions showing the greatest activity were the voiles and crepes.

Plain combed goods sold at 8½@8¾c for the 34-inch, 72x100s, 7.00-yard and at 10@10½c for the same count 38-inch, 6.25-yard. Combed lawns were in fair demand at 11@12c for the 40-inch, 84x80s, 11-yard, and at 8@8¼c for the 76x72s, 9.00-yard.

Combed voiles 40-inch 60x68s regular hard twist sold from 7¼@7¾c.

Fine Goods Market

Pongees, 34-inch, 73x100 7-yard, moved at 8¼c. The 39-inch organdies 68x56, 11.00-yard were obtained at 7c-7½c, and the 40-inch, 76x68s, 13.50-yard at 12c to 12½c.

Silk and cotton cantons 35-inch, 96x100s, 22-26 sold at 13c, and the 98x104s, 22-26 two-end cantons at 19c. Tussahs, 34-inch 80x52 single end, brought 13¼-13½c.

Cotton and rayon fabric 68x64s sold at 15½c to 16c with 60 filament. Rayon filled flat crepes 76x60s with 150-denier 60-filament rayon brought 16-17c. Acetate filled crepes 76x64s moved at 22c to 22½c. Rayon warp crepes 40½-inch, 100x46s with 150 denier domestic first quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling brought 25c to 26c.

Rayon and cotton voiles 35½-inch, 60x54s with 75 denier rayon brought 19½c to 20c, and the acetate voiles 64x64s from 31c to 32c. Rayon and silk twills 40-inch, 120x52s with 150-denier warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling were sold at 33¼c to 33c.

Acetate taffetas 40-inch, 84x60s moved at 42½c. Rayon taffetas 35½-inch, 92x40s brought 20c to 22½c. Rayon twills 39-inch, 88x44s were obtained at from 22c to 23c.

The 37-inch, 120x64s cotton and rayon twills with 150 denier 40 filament rayon wrap and 60s mercerized two-ply cotton filling brought 28½c to 29c.

UTILITIES POWER & LIGHT

Consolidated statement of revenue and expenses of Utilities Power & Light Corporation and its subsidiary and controlled companies shows for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, gross and non-operating revenues of $52,752,813, which compares with $49,683,197 in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1929. This is an increase of $3,069,616, or over 6 per cent. The total net income of $8,067,911 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 is equal after preferred dividends to $4.71 a share on the amount of class A stock outstanding at the end of the period, and compares with $4.45 a share on the class A stock outstanding at the close of the preceding period. The company is in a strong position with consolidated current assets exceeding consolidated current liabilities by more than $19,800,000, of which more than $13,000,000 represents cash and call loans.

INDIAN COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK—Indian cotton is moving into distribution, through consumption in India and exports from India, in relatively large volume, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. During the three months from Aug. 1 to Oct 31, the exports from India plus the consumption by India totaled approximately 1,363,000 running Indian bales of about 400 pounds each, compared with 1,132,000 in the like period last season, 1,027,000 two seasons ago, and 926,000 three seasons ago.

SHAWMUT ASSOCIATION VALUE

Net asset value of $20.89 per share of Shawmut Association stock as of Nov. 26, announced by the Trustees is 3 per cent in excess of the original value of $20.11 as of June 30, 1930.

EXCHANGE BUFFET

November and seven months sales of Exchange Buffet Corp compare:

	1930	1929	Dec. %
Nov. sales	$486,438	$534,071	17.6
7 months	3,466,940	3,755,964	7.8

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	95¼	95¼
Alleghany 5s '44	73	72
Alleghany 5s reg	73¼	71
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Am For Pow 5s	79¾	79½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	97½	97½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	99¼	99¼
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	43	43
Am Smelting 5s '47	101½	101¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Am T&T 4½s '33	101	101
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	120½	118½
Am T&T col 5s '46	108¾	108¾
Am T&T 5s '60	104½	104
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	101¾	101¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	62	62
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	70	70
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88	88
Armour & Co 5½s '43	79	78½
Associted Oil 4s '38	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stm	91	91
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	96
Atch T&SF 4½s	112¾	110
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	48¼	48¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	83	83
B&O 4½s '33	100¾	100
B&O 4½s cv	91	91
B&O rfg 5s '95	101¼	100
B&O rfg 6s '95	108	107¾
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103	102
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	87¼	87¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¼	106¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	91	91
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	36	35¾
Bklyn Ed Gen 5s A '49	105½	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98	97
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	102½	102½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102¾	102¾
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	101½	101½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	103	102½
By Products 5½s C	103	102½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	97	97
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101	101
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¼	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '61	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '70	104½	104½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104¾	104¾
Can North 4½s	100½	100½
Can North deb 6½s '46	117½	117½
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¾	88¾
Can Pacific 4½ '60	96¼	95¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102¾	102¾
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102¾	102¾
Cen Steel 8s '41	114	114
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	31¼	31
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¼	98
Ches & O 4½s B	96	96
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	94¾	93½
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	98	98
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	36½	36
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64¾	64¾
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	89	89
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	32½	32½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	67¾	67½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	89	89
Chi Railway 5s	72	72
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98¾	98¼
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	85	85
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	85	85
Chile Copper 5s '47	89½	89½
Childs 5s	84½	84½
Cin Term 4½s	101	100¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	100	100
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100¾	100¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¾	99¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	104¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	99¼	99
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	10	10
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	60	60
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	60	60
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	71	70¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95	95
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	23	23
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93½	93½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96½	96½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	97¼	97¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	70	70
Detroit Ed 5s '55	105½	105½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¼	103¼
Detroit Ed 5s '40	103	103
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104½	104½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85½	85
Dold Packing 6s '42	62½	62½
Erie 5s '67	70	69½
Erie gen 7s	70	69
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 stm	94¾	94¾
Fed Metal 7s '34	95	95
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	33½	33½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	35	35
Gen Baking 5½s	96½	96½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	94	94
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Pet 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Theater 6s	97	97
Goodrich 6s	97¾	97¾
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	102	101½
Goodyear 5s '57	86½	86½
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	76½	76½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106¼	106¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '54	111¾	111¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97	96¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110¾
Gul States Steel 5½s '42	91	91
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	98	98
Hudson Coal 8s '62	60	59½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '50	105	105
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	89¼	89
Ind Limestone 6s '46	50	50
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94¾	94
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	96	96
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	66	66
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66	66
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	56	56
Int Ag col 5s '32	98½	98½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96¼	96¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Paer rfg 5s A '47	74½	74½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	76	76
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	83	82
Kendall 5½s ww	60	60
Kan Gas 4½s	92	92
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	117	117
L'Autaro 6s '54	67¼	67¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97¾	97½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	92¾	92½
Louis Ark 5s	60½	60
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
L&N uni 4s '40	96¼	96¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105	105
L&N Paducah 4s	95	95
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	27½	27½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	51¼	51¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92¾	92¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104	104
Midvale Stel col 5s '36	101½	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	101
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	87½	86
Mo Pac 5s F '77	93¼	92
Mo Pac rfg 6s A '65	95	95
Mo Pas 5½s '49	91	91
Murray Body 6½s '34	97	97
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98½	98¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	105¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¼	106¼
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	80	80
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	98	98
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	85½	85½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	100¼	100¼
NY Dock 5s '38	82½	82½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97¼	97¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	113	112¾
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	105½	105½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	71½	70
NY Tel deb 4s '39	111	111
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	98	98
Norf & W div 4s '44	96¾	96¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101¾	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98	98
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104½	103¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66¾	66½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66¾	66½
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	110¼	110¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	110¾
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	50½	50½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	105	105
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	91½	91
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	102¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '34	101½	101½
Paramount Pub 5½s	83	82
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¼	101¼
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	42¼	42¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	55½	55½
Penn Co & D RR 4½s A '77	98	98
Penn RR gtd 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Penn RR 4½s '48	94	94
Penn RR 4½s '63	99	98¾
Penn RR con 4½s '60	103¼	102
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99½	98½
Penn RR 5s '64	102½	102½
Penn RR gold 4½s '70	108¾	108¾
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	104	104
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104	103¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	87	86
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	99¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	81	81
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	73¾	71½
Pine Creek 6s	103½	102¼
Pillsbury Fluor M 8s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	97¾	96¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	102	102
Portland Railway 5s '30	103¾	103
Port Ry Lt & U 7½s '46	107¾	107¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	65	65
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	80	80
Pub Ser E&G 5s '68	104¾	104¾
Pub Ser N&G 5½s '77	101¼	101¼
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	90	89¾
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	88	87½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	95½	95½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	99	99
Richfield Oil 6s	92	92
Rep I&S 4½s '60	94½	94½
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	86	86
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	105½	105½
Rochester Gas 7s '48	106¾	106¾
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
St Joseph Ry L&P 5s '37	99¼	99¼
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100½	100½
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99¼	99¼
StL RM&Pac 5s '55	50	50
StL & SF 4s A '50	81	79½
StL & SF 4½s '78	73¼	72
StL & SF 5s '50	85	82
StL SW con 4s '32	99½	99½
StP M&M con 6s '33	103½	103½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	45	45
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	9	9
Seabd AL con 5s '45	12	11½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	11	10
Shell Pipe 5s '52	86½	86
Shell Union 5s ct ww	83¼	81
Shubert Theater 6s '42	38	38
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	72¾	72¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98¼	98¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100¾	100¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	101
Sinclair Pipe S sf 5s '42	99¾	99¾
So Calif Ed 5s '47	103	102½
So Calif Ed 5s '49 ww	86¼	85¼
So Pacific 4½s '69	84¾	83¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	86¼	85¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	97	97
So Ry gen 4s '56	82¾	81
So Ry con 5s '94	104	100
So Ry gen 5s '56	113¾	113¾
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	108¾	108¾
So Bell Tel 5s	104½	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¼	99¼
Stor Estat Oriente 7s '43	23	23
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	107½	107½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	86¾	86¾
Tenn Elec Pow 6s '47	105½	105¼
Ten Cen 6s	90½	90½
Ter RR Assn 5½s rfg 4s '53	91¼	90
Texas Corp 5s '44	99¾	98¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	95½	95
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98	98
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38½	38½
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	103½	103½
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	101¼	101
Trans Cont Oil '38 ww	110	110
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97¼	97
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100½	100½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	96¾	96¾
Union Pacific 1st 8s '47	97¾	97¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
Uni Biscuit 6s'42	102	102
U Ry St Louis 5s '34	63	63
US Rubber 5s '47	71½	71
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93	93
Utah Pow & Lt 6s '44	100¼	100
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	70	69¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	75½	74¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	41	41
Va Ry 5s	102	102
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¾	101¼
Wabash 5s B '76	87	87
Wabash 2d 5s '39	98¼	98¼
Wabash 5s D	89	89
Warner Bros Pict 6s	68¾	67
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104¼	104¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¼	105
Western Electric 5s '44	104¼	104¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	78	78
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92	92
Western Pac 5s A '46	89¾	89¾
Western Un 5s '51	101¾	101¾
Western Un 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
eWestern Un 5s '60	100¾	100
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¼	102¼
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	32½	32½
White Sew Mach 7s '36	30	30
Wickwire Spen 7s ev ct '35	10	10
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97½	97
Wis Cen 4 S&D div '36	50¼	50¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101¾	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Dec 9	Dec 8
3½s '47	101.21	101.25	101.21	101.25	101.27
1st 4¼s '47	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.21
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.20	103.18	103.17	103.21
US 3¾s '47	102.16	102.18	102.16	102.18	
US 4¼s '52	112.27	112.22	112.22	113.22	112.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	72¾	72¾
Adriatic El 7s '52	94½	94¼
Akershus 5s '63	95¾	95
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	51½	51
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	51¼	51¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	63½	63½
Antioquia 7s B '45	64¼	64¼
Antioquia III	51	51
Antverp 5s '58	98½	98¼
Argentine 5½s '62	85	85
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94½	94
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	94¼	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s Mar '61	94	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94½	94
Australia 4½s '57	70¼	69¾
Australia 5s '55	76	74¼
Australia 5s '57	76	75
Austria 7s '43 ct	81	80¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105¼	105
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	98½	98
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94	94
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102	102
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108¼	108
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111¼	111½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¾	108
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108	108
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100¾	100¾
Berlin 6s '58	72	71
Berlin 6½s '50	80¼	80¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	77¾	77¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	75¼	75¼
Berlin Elec 6s	71¾	71¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	85	85
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	50½	50
Bolivia (Rep) '60	48	48
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	67	67
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	64½	64½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	64¾	64¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	81	81
Breda (Hesteio) 7s '54 ww	21½	21½
Brisbane 6s rcts	89¾	89¾
Brisbane 5s '57	89	88¾
Brisbane 5s '58	69½	69½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68¾	68
Buenos Aires 6s '60	73	73
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¾	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106¾	106
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	79	79
Chile (Bank) 6s '43	78¾	78¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79	79
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	79	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	79	79
Chile (Rep) 7s '63	81	80
Chilean Loan 7s	79	79
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	38½	38½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	63	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68¾	67
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	67	66¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93½	93½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '53	99¾	99¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	75	74½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	97	97½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	77	74½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	109¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108½	108½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¼	94¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97½	97¼
Duke Power 6s '66	103¾	103¾
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	102¾	102¾
Dutch El 6s '47	102¾	102¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	102¾	102¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	81½	80¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	85¼	85¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	89	89
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	92	92
Frameriean Dev 7½s '42	105½	105
Frankfort 6½s	73	73
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	123¾
German 7s '49	103¾	103¾
Germ Gen Ag Bk 6s '38	83	82½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	73¼	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	73½	72½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86	84½
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	73½	72½
Germ Elec Pow '53	73	73
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	86¾	86¼
Germ Genu Elec 6½s '40 ex-w	94	92¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	99½	99½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	73½	71½
Gras 8s '58	99	99
Greek 6s '68	84½	84½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	85	85
Heingfors 6½s	86	86
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99½	99½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	83½	83½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	78	78
Iseder Steel 6s '48	79	79
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	84¾	83¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	94¼	93½
Jap (Gov) 5½s '65	97¾	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97¾	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¾	103¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93¾	93¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	80	78¾
Karstadt 6s '43	84	82½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	94¼	93¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	87	87
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	86	86
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105	105
Mex 6s small A	14	12
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	58	58
Milan (City) 6½s '52	76½	76
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	53½	53½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	59½	58½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96½	96½
New South Wales 5s '57	88½	88½
New South Wales 5s '58	69	68½
Norway Bk '70	101	101
Norway Bank 5s '67	99½	99½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102½	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105¼	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	106	105¾
Norway (King) 8s '52	103¾	103¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	97	96¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89½	89½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	95¼	95¼
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101	101
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102	102
Oslo Gas 6s '62	93¾	93¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med Int ctf 7s '58	107	107
Peru 6s '60	43	43½
Peru 6s '61	44	44¼
Peru 7s '59	64½	64½
Poland 8s '50	66	65
Poland 8s '50	83½	83
Prussia 6½s	78	78
Queensland (State) 6s '47	82½	82½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	91	90¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	91	91
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	80¾	80¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	89¼	89
Rhine Ruhr 6s	68	68
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	79	79
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	53	53
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6s '46	80½	80½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	51	50½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	62¼	61¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	59¾	59½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	82	82
Rome (City) 6½s '52	77½	77
Royal Dutch 4s ww	88½	88½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	90½	90½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	89¾	89½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	97¾	97¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '40	79¼	78
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	73½	73½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	80	79½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	89½	89
Serbs Cro & Slov

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Handsomely furnished sunny apartment, private hall, living room, bedroom, serving pantry and bath; 14th floor facing south; excellent restaurant and service. HOTEL WYNDHAM, Apartment 1404, 42 West 58th Street. Plaza 3500.

NEW YORK CITY, 140 E. 40th St.—(Sublet) furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; rent bargain. Cal. 5069.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Available Jan. 1, heated apartment, 4 rooms, bath, enclosed piazza, pine floors, continuous hot water. Som. 7130 evenings.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS man, experienced sales, advertising, offers moderate capital and services in sound proposition. Box P-26, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DOGS FOR SALE

WIRE haired Fox Terrier puppies; bred from champion stock both sides. A. HENRY, 99 Gainsboro St., Boston. Commonwealth 6927.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 0845—New York City

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 2234.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway. New York City. Telephone Worth 2000.

MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 3351. N.Y.C.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
8382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2806

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 5380. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-2 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Reclining chair, Belgian rug, interior decorator's stock of elegant over-drapes half price. Kenmore 6580. 15 Norway St., Suite 8, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Steam engineer, 3rd class; Massachusetts license for power plant and maintenance work; state experience and name references. G-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WORKING housekeeper, take charge apartment and family of four; no laundry; no small children; $12 week. A-28, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA—For rent, winter season, attractively furnished 9-room house, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths; near ocean and golf course; available now; full information from owner, STRATMAN, 144 East 24th St., N. Y. C. Gramercy 1920—Ext. 857.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Labor and Industries,
Division of Minimum Wage

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRMS REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE BOOT AND SHOE CUT STOCK AND FINDINGS OCCUPATION DECREE.

December 9, 1930.

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firms listed below have failed to comply with the decree entered in the Boot and Shoe Cut Stock and Findings Occupation which became effective June 1, 1929.

This decree provides a minimum rate of not less than $14.65 a week for employees seventeen years of age or over who have been employed three months in the occupation; not less than $12.00 a week for employees seventeen years of age or over with less than three months' experience, also for employees under seventeen years of age with three months' or more experience; and not less than $10.00 a week for employees under seventeen years of age with less than three months' experience.

In accordance with the law it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYERS WHO HAVE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE BOOT AND SHOE CUT STOCK AND FINDINGS DECREE:

BROCKTON
ACME HEEL COMPANY
89 North Montello Street

BARBOUR WELTING COMPANY
12 High Street

M. H. BATES COMPANY
255 Center Street

BROCKTON HEEL COMPANY, Inc.
1186 Montello Street

V. & F. W. FILOON COMPANY
280 North Warren Avenue

HARVARD RAND COMPANY
43 North Montello Street

LARKIN AND SNOW
32 Linden Street

NURENBERG LEATHER COMPANY
8 Perkins Street

C. S. PIERCE COMPANY
278 Montello Street

LYNN
T. C. JOHNSON & SON
7 Liberty Square

VACHON BROTHERS
8 Stickney Street

NEWBURYPORT
THREE LINE COUNTER COMPANY
46 Merrimac Street

SALEM
JOHN H. SULLIVAN COMPANY
30 Foster Street

WILKINSON COUNTER COMPANY
Winthrop Street

EDWARD FISHER,
HERBERT P. WASGATT,
SAMUEL ROSS,
Minimum Wage Commission.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 3007, Unl. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 33 West 42nd St., Room 739, for rent part time. Call afternoons, Longacre 2365.

PART TIME—Practitioner's office, comfortably furnished. Inquire after 2 p. m., Room 1961, Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd St., New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING OR WASHING PAINT—Houses, stores, cleaned, also windows. THOMAS G. TAYLOR, 73 Veronica Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 1328.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2700
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1304
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta
BERLIN
80A Unter den Linden Merkur 6323
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 8100
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
1400 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7080
DETROIT
3-181 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 3000
KANSAS CITY
605 Nat'l Rld. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
620 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7260
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 2604
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rivers Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 8172
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 3391

Also 35 local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES HOTEL
Stamford, Conn. P. O. Box 96
Boston Post Road, across Darien Line
Ideal for study, rest or recreation. Best home table, open fires, sun porches. Booklet on request. Within 50 minutes commuting Grand Central.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 728.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike; helpful for rest, study and refreshment; wholesome food; in view of ocean and boardwalk. Tel. 163-J.

PERSONAL SERVICE

How may I serve you in the Nation's Capital?

Purchase a Souvenir?
Find You a Home?
Mail Your Circulars?
Make Hotel Reservations?

N. B. MEDLEY
518 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING
MARCEL RIOU, 2083 46th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

PRINTING

$1.00 STATIONERY—Name, address printed on 200 sheets, 100 envelopes; Christmas gift; delivered. WINSLOW PRESS, Winchester, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FREEPORT, L. I.—One-family, bargain, 8 rooms, 50x110, modern, garage; station, busses near; only $1000 cash needed. IRVING ALBERT, Attorney, 1 Broadway, N. Y.

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., N. Y.—"Little Switzerland"; several very attractive homes, 7, 8, 9 rooms, spacious grounds, $16,500 up; large plots $3500 up. STRINGHAM, Roslyn.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 9549

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Pleasant rooms in quiet, harmonious home, overlooking church; reasonable. Com. 0162.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For rent, furnished, large room, $8; hall room, $4 week. KINSLEY, 531 Nostrand Ave. Lafayette 6929.

HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOUSE—LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHEN, BATH; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED. 304 WEST 101ST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

N. Y. C., Broadway at 111th St.—Southern family have large front room, twin beds, suitable for couple; homelike surroundings; references required. Call Cathedral 9089.

NEW YORK CITY, Broadway (83rd St.)—Light, clean, single, adjoining bath with shower; quiet surroundings; $10; gentleman preferred. Trafalgar 7363.

N. Y. C.—Business woman will rent single room in attractive, homelike apartment; use kitchenette; $10. Phone evenings, Cathedral 3091.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 East 44th—Private residence downtown; single, double suites; privileges; business people; evenings. Vanderbilt 2818; 34-$10.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, warm, single bedrooms; convenient transportation; kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8085.

NEW YORK CITY, West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7807.

N. Y. C., 60 Gramercy Park North—Large beautifully furnished room, twin beds, private bath; business couple preferred. Gramercy 3331.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONSTRUCTION superintendent, thoroughly experienced, wishes position, or as superintendent of constructed building; go anywhere. D-53, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

ENGINEER with sales experience over wide territory and with experience with electrical, mechanical and rubber industries in development laboratory and production offers his services. Box V-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HANDY MAN, experienced carpenter, cabinet repairing, painting; private estate; city or country. NICHOLSON, 46 Burnett St., Newark, N. J.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Holly

THIS evergreen, branches of which are displayed during the midwinter holiday season, is grown chiefly in the South. Hollies prefer a warm climate, but for centuries they have ambitiously advanced northward, until now there are scattered colonies in parts of New England. Although the American holly does not attain the stature of a tree in New England, the shrubs are far more hardy than the southern growth.

These glossy green leaves with their spiney points and depressed midrib are familiar to all; but holly flowers are less well known. They appear in May or June, and are conspicuous by their manner of clustering. The tiny white flowerets, with dark centers, are crowded in a way indicated by the close bunches of red berries that succeed them in the autumn.

It is supposed that hollies developed spiny-toothed leaves that they might protect their foliage from being chewed by animals. On higher branches and near the crown, the leaves are usually without these sharp points on the edges.

Both berries (botanically, drupes), and the simple, alternate leaves are persistent. The fruit has an acid flavor and birds are not so fond of it as they are of partridge berries.

In olden times it was customary in southern Europe for people to send branches of holly to their friends in token of good will and rejoicing when the days began to lengthen and bring more hours of sunshine, in late December. Later, it came to be considered a holy tree, and this name gradually was converted into the world "holly."

A Word a Day

Compassion

This word comes to us from the Latin *compati*, "to have compassion," compounded of *cum*, "with," and *pati*, "to bear or suffer." Our word, then, literally means "bearing with one another, fellowship in feeling."

It is a better word than either "pity" or "sympathy," for the former sometimes regards its object as not only in distress, but as weak or inferior; and the latter suggests that there is a certain equality in affliction or circumstances linking the sympathizer and the one sympathized with. "Compassion," on the other hand, is that feeling of tenderness and love which reaches down into the low ground of another's distress, and, not content to remain there with it, helps bear it and then lifts it.

Com-pas'-sion is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled com-pash'-un, in which the *o* is as in connect, *a* as in hat, *u* as in circus.

"And when the Lord saw her, he had compassion on her, and said unto her, Weep not." (Luke 7: 13.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Homonyms Puzzle:
Ate, eight.
Forth, fourth.
Great, grate.

In Lighter Vein

Suggestions for Stimulating Business

Increase size of yardsticks to 48 inches, thus creating a market for 33 1-3 per cent more yardstick lumber.

Pay trombone players per foot of slidage and limit each player to 3456 feet each performance, thereby giving work to more trombonists.

Authorize national goldfish and canary census to give employment to thousands in each state.—*Judge.*

Yo, Ho, and a Parachute

"Hop, skip, and jump is the latest sport."

"Yes, the aviator hops, the motor skips, then he jumps."

Why I Never Flew the Atlantic

The ocean is too big.
The ocean is too deep.
I have no plane.
I have no pilot's license.
My wife wouldn't let me if I wanted to.
I don't want to.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Service

"Waiter," chided the diner, "I wish you would hurry up my order."

"But your steak, sir, is only half done," explained the servitor.

"Well, bring me that half, then."—*Exchange.*

A Quotation for Today

A NOBLE aim,
Faithfully kept,
Is as a noble deed.
—WORDSWORTH.

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

No Loss in Giving

Piedmont, Calif.

THEY never knew her name, but called her always "the little old lady." Each month she came to their home, walking many blocks, to bring her $11 rent, and each time she was sent back with the same $11 and several glasses of homemade jellies or jams.

If the father spoke at the dinner table of having an offer on the property, they all raised their eyes and said, "But what about the little old lady?"

One day it was announced there would be a new train system leading to the ferry, on this street. The offers became more numerous and larger, but the response was the same. And the $11 continued to be brought each month by the elderly woman and each time carried back again.

After a time the little woman stopped coming. Inquiries were made and it was learned that she was unable to stir about. Her neighbors were taking turns caring for her; but the family sent groceries and other necessaries until, finally, she passed on.

The property was then disposed of, at an higher figure than had ever been offered during the stay of "the little old lady."

The Children's Corner

Tommy Tucker and the Brown Birds

MYRA and her doll Isabel were spending the afternoon with Grandmother up in her sunny room. Grandmother had brought Tommy Tucker, the yellow canary, with her when she came to spend the winter with Myra and Daddy and Mother, and she and Myra had been giving him his daily bath.

In the first place, Myra put Isabel in the little red chair so that she could see everything that went on. Grandmother gave Myra a newspaper which she carefully spread on the little table in the window, then she

Grandmother and Myra Watched the Birds From the Window.

ran to the bathroom and filled Tommy's china tub with water and set it on the paper. Grandmother lifted Tommy's cage from the hook where it hung, and after unfastening the bottom, she set the cage on the table over the tub, and she and Myra sat down and quietly watched.

Tommy cocked his head and looked down at the water with his beady black eyes. He jumped into his swing at the top of the cage and swung himself back and forth for a moment or two, chirping at Myra and Grandmother as much as to say, "I think I won't take a bath today, if you don't mind."

Myra smiled at Grandmother, and they both kept very still. Tommy hopped down at last, onto the paper, and looked at his bath. He hopped all around it, and chirped again. Then he hopped up on the rim, and all at once—splash!—in he went.

Myra giggled, but Isabel sat as still as a mouse. Tommy ducked his head under water and threw it all over himself, and all over the paper on the table, too. He fluttered his wings, and wiggled his tail, and had a glorious time. When he had finished his bath he flew to the swing and shook himself, and preened his feathers, and started to sing.

Myra and Grandmother put a clean paper on the bottom of his cage, with a little sand on it for Tommy to scratch in, and they filled his water cup and his seed cup, and put in his perches, and hung his cage up on the hook again.

"But Grandmother," said Myra, looking at the paper they had taken from his cage when they put the fresh one in, " see all the seed Tommy hasn't eaten."

"Yes," said Grandmother, "Tommy always scatters his seed, but it isn't wasted. I've been saving it, you see, until we needed it." She showed Myra a glass jar partly filled with bird seed, and she poured the seed on Tommy's paper into it. "When I'm at home in the country," said Grandmother, "I always save his seed until the snow comes."

"It snowed last night," said Myra excitedly. "Can't we use it now?"

"Perhaps," said Grandmother. "Let's look." They went to the window. The ground was white, the air clear and cold. On the surface of the snow on the porch roof just outside the window, some small brown birds were fluttering about.

"Yes, we can use the seed," said Grandmother. Softly she opened the window. She gave Myra a handful of seed and took some herself. "Scatter it," she whispered. The brown birds flew up, and away, but they didn't go far.

As Myra and Grandmother stood at the window, the birds came nearer. At last one, then another, then another found the seed, and how they did chirp and flutter as they picked it up!

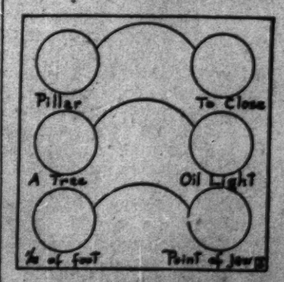
"If we feed them every day," said Grandmother softly, "more and more will come, and they will learn not to be afraid. They like bread crumbs, too, you know."

"Oh," cried Myra, "let's feed them every day all winter." And Grandmother laughed and nodded. "All right," she said.

The Adventures of Waddles

OH BOY! THE SEASON'S FIRST BIG SNOW HAS JUST ARRIVED. OUTDOORS I GO.
WHILE WADDLING O'ER THE FALLEN FLAKES I NOTICED OTHER HAPPY DRAKES.
AND NEAR THE SCHOOLYARD AT RECESS, I DODGED TEN SNOWBALLS, MORE OR LESS.
BUT GREATEST OF ALL JOYS I FEEL WHEN SNOW BIRDS JOIN MY DAILY MEAL.

Transposed Words Puzzle



In the left-hand circles should be written four-letter words, the meaning of which are given below each circle. If you use the correct words, the letters forming them may be transposed to spell other four-letter words, the meanings of which are given under the right-hand circles.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

MacDonald Reprieved by Lloyd George

THE political position in Great Britain for the immediate future has been made considerably clearer by Mr. Lloyd George's latest pronouncement. For some time past the air has been full of all sorts of rumors and prophecies which agreed in one respect only—that the Labor Government could not survive throughout the winter and that there would be a general election early in the new year. The Conservatives have been debating among themselves how the next Government should be constituted. The left wing Socialists have been playing with party rebellion in the hope that they may not be involved in the unpopularity of their official leaders. But all these calculations in regard to an early election turned upon a single supposition—that the Liberals, holding the balancing vote in Parliament, were prepared forthwith to turn the Government out. Mr. Lloyd George's speech shows there was less ground than was supposed for such a supposition.

He explains that to turn it out now before the electoral system has been reformed would be for the Liberals to jump from the frying pan into the fire. He thinks it probable that the Conservatives, though polling only a minority of votes in the country, would obtain a majority in the House of Commons, as in 1924. The experience of the Liberals, who polled one-fourth of the electorate in 1929 but obtained only one-tenth of the seats in the Commons, might be repeated. Such are the anomalies to which the method of voting designed for two-party systems are likely to lead when there are three parties. The present state of affairs, in the opinion of the Liberals, is contrary to the spirit of democracy and ought to be altered before public opinion is tested on the vital questions which confront the nation. In Mr. Lloyd George's view a worse alternative to the present Labor Government would be a Conservative Government not representing the majority of the people, but able irrevocably to commit Great Britain to a policy of protection.

The upshot is that Mr. Lloyd George is prepared to give Ramsay MacDonald a limited support, sufficient to keep him in office pending the passing of the electoral reform bill, which under a system of "alternative vote" would at least insure that no candidate in any one constituency could be elected by a minority of voters. But he reserves the right of constant criticism, and of course of defeating the Government if it should go wrong on some question "of vital importance to the state."

His decision, hedged about as it is with conditions, is nevertheless unmistakable. It means that he has come to at least a partial understanding with the Government regarding certain important measures, and that he proposes to keep it in power till such time as the electoral bill has become law. But how long will that be? Supposing the House of Lords repeatedly throws out this measure. That is what it is likely to do. In that case more than two years would elapse before the measure could be put on the statute books.

Is it conceivable that the present Labor Government, with such a serious split in its own ranks as is indicated by the manifesto issued by Sir Oswald Mosley and with waning popularity and diminishing prestige in the electorate, could be propped up for more than two years by a party which values its separate existence and on many points profoundly disagrees with Labor?

Mr. Lloyd George's decision undoubtedly seems to put off the date of the general election. But it is likely to produce few legislative accomplishments. To keep the Liberal Party as a unit in bolstering up for another two years the present Government, constituted as it is now, among all the chances and changes of these critical times, would appear to most observers an achievement highly improbable.

Muscle Shoals in Conference

CONFEREES representing the House of Representatives and the Senate are now endeavoring to reconcile the differences between the two bodies in respect of the future operation of Muscle Shoals. That seems an unusual form of legislative activity so early in a new congressional session, but the point is that the Seventy-first Congress is still meeting. Legislative business is taken up where it was suspended upon adjournment last July.

On April 4 last, the Senate again approved Senator Norris's plan—which had previously been accepted by both Houses but which failed under a pocket veto by President Coolidge—for public operation through a Muscle Shoals corporation of the United States. The favorable majority was considerable and bipartisan: forty-five (eighteen Republicans, twenty-six Democrats, and one Farmer-Labor) to twenty-three (twenty-one Republicans and two Democrats). In the House, the Military Affairs Committee was a different body from the one which had approved the measure in 1928. It substituted for the Norris resolution the so-called Reece bill for a presidentially appointed commission to negotiate a fifty-year lease of the property. This was approved on May 28 by a vote of 197 (156 Republicans, 41 Democrats) to 114 (35 Republicans, 78 Democrats, and 1 Farmer-Labor). The measure then went to conference.

There it has stayed, for no agreement was possible prior to the adjournment of Congress. It is not unusual for measures to remain in conference for such extended periods. Thus the Oil Land Leasing Act passed both houses by May, 1918, and was sent to the conference committee. A report was made in February, 1919, but was not accepted, and the measure remained in conference until a year later. The Water Power Act of 1920 was in conference for eighteen months. These two illustrations relate to natural resources. As to whether they indicate the progress to be made with Muscle Shoals—another great resource—is a matter concerning which time will tell.

Pass the Copyright Bill

IN NEITHER commercial nor political circles have authors long been regarded as a factor in the economic life of America worthy of serious consideration. The old Grub Street tradition has long persisted, and the writer of books has too commonly been looked upon as an eccentric and Bohemian character to be regarded with amused toleration, and as owing what measure of financial success he may attain to his publisher.

But in fact authorship has developed quietly into a well-paid profession, to the practitioners of which innumerable prosperous publishing houses look for their stock-in-trade. Upon it is based the prosperity of countless magazines and weekly publications. The printing trades, with the manufacturers of material employed by them, the enormous motion picture industry, and the legitimate stage are all affected by anything which influences American authorship.

When the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill was recently enacted the protection so lavishly bestowed upon every other American industry was denied to authors. Indeed it is not through tariffs that they can be served. All they need, and ask, is that they be protected against the appropriation of the goods they make, as the maker of a shoe is protected in his ownership of it until sold.

This protection is afforded by the Vestal copyright bill now about to be favorably reported to the House from the Committee on Patents. Back of it stands the Authors' League and practically all the organizations of publishers, motion picture producers, composers and music publishers. It will be of advantage to these varied interests because it will establish ownership of literary productions in all the markets open to them.

Once the sale of a book to a publisher marked the end of an author's business activities. Now he must look out for the serial rights, the picture rights, the stage rights, the newspaper rights and the cheap book rights. Moreover, if passed, this bill will protect the authors' and publishers' rights in all foreign countries which are comprehended in the Berne international copyright agreement.

It is because of the Berne convention that passage of the Vestal bill at the short session is necessary. To become a party to that convention the United States must signify its desire to join before Aug. 1. The pending bill has been prepared with that end in view. It has been fully debated, and the committee is prepared with a favorable report. The opposition to it is negligible, virtually all organizations allied with the business of writing and publishing being united in its support. Its only menace is the brevity of the session, but its legislative position is such that it can, and should, be called up and passed in the House before the holidays, giving the Senate time thereafter for favorable action.

Civilization and "the Next War"

FOR the first time in history, the nations of the world are faced with a common problem and united by a common purpose: to prevent "the next war."

In considering the move toward permanent peace, the issue is often clouded by generalizations about the abolition of war on the one hand, and technicalities concerning the limitation of armaments on the other. It should not be forgotten that the abolition of all war depends primarily on the prevention of any next war; and disarmament will be achieved only as the nations of the world realize that virtually no sacrifice can be too great to insure such prevention, because it is difficult to conceive of any sacrifice that can compare with the loss and destruction which another world war would entail.

The threat of "the next war" is not against any one nation or group of nations. It is against civilization itself. If civilization is to continue its forward march, or even to maintain present levels, "the next war" must not come. The question is as simple as that.

Most persons believe that civilization is worth preserving. They believe that the long, slow work of mankind has not been done in vain, and that on the whole the world is a better place to live in today than it has ever been before. The tendency toward progress has neither reached nor passed an imaginary apex, nor need it ever do so. The problems facing civilization offer unlimited opportunity for the continued development of strength, courage, resource, and kindred qualities, for lack of which alone a civilization can decline. These problems can be best solved only as the threat of war is removed.

For this reason the urgent need of preventing "the next war" constitutes a problem virtually unique in the history of the world. Its successful consummation is imperative. War itself has always been a challenge to the peoples engaging in it, to meet which the utmost in heroism, sacrifice, and leadership has been required. The same qualities are needed to prevent the next war as have been required to carry on wars in times past. Will they not be forthcoming to meet the unparalleled challenge which mankind faces today?

Loosening the Key Log

"THERE must be somewhere a price level at which goods and services that are really wanted, and that possess genuine value, will be demanded in vast quantities. Someone is going to make these goods at a price the public will pay." This statement was made recently by an official of one of the leading statistical organizations in the United States. The inescapable deduction is that business improvement will quicken only when goods of value are offered to the public at sufficiently attractive prices.

Without deprecating other proposed solutions for the rejuvenation of American business, which run all the way from restricting production by agreement to canceling international debts, the bald fact remains that fundamentally the ultimate solution rests with the consumer. He has the money, as witness the savings of $28,485,000,000 held by 52,769,175 depositors in the United States as of June 30, 1930, and the estimate by a leading economic authority that the national income approximates $70,000,000,000. This latter figure may be substantially under that of 1929, a peak year, but it allows for a vast flow of goods, nevertheless.

Is there a key log, the dislodging of which will loosen the jam in the business river? The opinion is gaining ground that to move goods into consumption, to stimulate a large but quiescent purchasing power into channels of activity, there is needed an impelling incentive. This incentive, according to a growing number of observers, is a readjustment of retail prices downward comparable to the decline in the average wholesale commodity price level—in other words, a placing of finished goods on the bargain counter even as raw products are acknowledged to be. To meet reduced purchasing power, the retail dollar in its realm must be no less effective than the wholesale dollar. Something of the current sentiment on this point is indicated in Edsel Ford's statement that retail prices as a whole must come down in closer proportion to the decline in prices on basic materials.

Let it be acknowledged that a number of merchants have made genuine markdowns; there are, however, indications also that others have merely put forward low quality goods to make a show of price cutting, and that even at best the reductions have not been enough to clear the shelves. An increasing volume of department store and other advertising seems to indicate that the retailer is coming to recognize that he is one who can move the "key log."

If he has been reluctant to bring down his price because of high original cost, he is apparently coming around to the adoption of prices based on replacement values. The manufacturer must do his part by continued reduction of costs, though not to a point which jeopardizes wages, since wage earners are consumers. To induce a swifter flow in the business current, each may be obliged to accept temporarily a smaller margin of profit in order to encourage a wider distribution of goods. An improved or better product at a lower price has ever been found to be the requisite for crowded stores and singing cash registers.

Six Books, Please, to Fill My Shelves

NOT every bookshop can parallel the experience of the New York dealer visited recently by a customer who, explaining that he had come in to buy six books, made it distinctly clear at the outset that he was not in the least concerned about what the books were. He wanted them merely to help fill his new bookcase.

But in the opinion of one who has worked for many years in a commercial lending library, the case is not as isolated as one might believe, or wish to believe. This librarian places the proportion of those who come to take out books with scarcely any conception of what is between the covers, except what they learn in reply to questions asked of the librarian, at nearly 50 per cent.

It is true that in certain circles reading has been recognized not only as an aid to mental growth but as an aid to "smart" conversation, and this fact, naturally, has plunged a group of readers, unprepared by habit, into the problems of book selection, problems which, in many instances, they are rather pathetically unable to solve for themselves.

This group is by no means as indifferent to what it selects as the man who wanted to fill up spaces on his empty shelves. On the contrary, the readers of the "nearly 50 per cent" group expect something quite definite from the books they select, or rather from the books which they allow to be selected for them. They expect, as a rule, an entertaining evening. Often they are not critical as to the book's authorship. Sometimes, however, they will inquire if it is "as good as his last" or "What is it about?" or "Is it light, easy reading?" With an almost childlike trustfulness, they are inclined to accept the opinions offered.

In contrast is the reader who has developed his taste along strongly individualistic lines. His course leads him to ask some direct questions about a certain book; or it takes him to the open shelves. There is a minute or two of examination of some chosen book, a conspicuous lack of concern about those who may happen to be standing near, and finally, if the book proves what he wants, a brief, businesslike transaction and the deed is done.

There is, of course, no plaster model of an ideal book shopper. Librarians and bookshop salesmen enjoy a sociable contact with those who come to them for service. They enjoy, at times, the opportunity of sharing with customers whatever they may have learned in a broader way, perhaps, about the books of the day. But they note, nevertheless, that the present era of book popularity has ushered in a superficiality in reading habits, an omnivorous attitude toward modern literature that is assumed, in some instances, so that "one may be able to talk about the latest books." And they add that this discourages that which is the right of each individual—the right of honest discrimination.

Editorial Notes

The throngs attending the film version of Mark Twain's romance of boyhood, "Tom Sawyer," go far toward refuting the claim sometimes made that the only kind of pictures that are sure of patronage are questionable ones startlingly labeled with sensational and unsavory names.

Bobby Jones has revised the popular slogan, "If golf interferes with your business, give up business." The Atlanta champion's version is, "If golf competition interferes with your pleasure in the game, give up the competition."

While approving the exclusion of war implements from a new museum in Chicago, one would like to see statesmen determined to put them in such a place.

Before renaming old streets to preserve local history, cities should consider whether the names to be changed are already historic.

You can get high interest now on last year's savings by depositing them in exchange for goods that sold higher a year ago.

More Political Reflections

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

WASHINGTON

AMERICA'S capital is never so political as immediately after a national election, and the recent count of voters in the United States produced so many unexpected results that the unofficial observer in Washington is overwhelmed with explanations, post-mortem statements, prophecies, and tosh—especially the last. And yet out of it all such a one can, with painstaking effort, exhume more political facts than he can acquire anywhere else.

For example, the average citizen in Boston or Kansas City or Knoxville, if he reads only his local newspaper, is apt to look upon the recent election as a disaster to the Republican Party and a knockout blow to prohibition. One doesn't get that impression here, even when he talks to one of the triumphant Democracy. The figures are too readily available for it to be safe to offer around the capital the sort of all-comprehending claims which Charley Michelson's busy Democratic press bureau is unloading on a credulous press. There are few Democrats in either house of Congress who go beyond a pious thankfulness for the good last November brought them and a wistful hope that in some way the prohibition issue may be so handled as not to destroy wholly their party in 1932.

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For whatever the statesmen may be talking about when they address Mr. Speaker, what they discuss among themselves is prohibition and its probable bearing on the fortunes of the two parties. It is a topic more perplexing than a cross-word puzzle, and presenting more obstacles than pee-wee golf. Mr. Raskob, who is generally accredited with the financial ownership of the Democratic organization, aids heavily in financing an association which demands nothing short of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; but "Joe" Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader in the Senate and candidate for Vice-President with "Al" Smith, says the party will never demand repeal.

Jubilant Democratic wets point to the senatorial triumph of Robert J. Bulkley, of Ohio, on a repeal plank, whereupon the drys point out that George White, an unqualified dry, was elected Governor of Ohio in the same election. Did White pull Bulkley through, or vice versa? The election returns give plausible support to either proposition according to the counties you select.

Colorado has sent a dry Democratic senator to Washington in place of a wet Republican, and on the state ticket the voters went through the list of nominees, electing drys in every case, irrespective of their party labels. The State is neither Republican nor Democratic—it is dry. And if in Illinois the redoubtable "Jim Ham" Lewis was chosen as a wet senator over Mrs. McCormick, who had wabbled a bit before resting unfortunately on the wet side, Richard Yates, a pronounced and vociferous dry, was elected Congressman-at-large by the same electorate. Not a single dry congressman in the State lost his seat. Is the result a demonstration that Illinois is wet, or that "the lady," as Senator Lewis put it, bungled her campaign?

Pinchot's victory in Pennsylvania, and Meier's in Oregon, both in the face of savage opposition, were notable dry triumphs. Even in New York, Tuttle's defeat is more indicative of the revolt of dry Republicans against a party leader who backslid on the liquor issue than of the superior strength of the wets. And finally the senatorial and congressional elections throughout the nation leave both houses of Congress substantially in dry control.

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For the moment, however, the psychological effect of the election has been advantageous to the wets. With their vastly superior newspaper forces, particularly in the East, they have made the masses think that the election was wholly favorable to them. Confident that they can force a repeal plank into the Democratic national platform they are using every argument to make Republicans think that party success can only be won by some form of capitulation on the liquor issue, some concession in the way of modification of the law.

In the few days that I have been in Washington at least half a dozen such plans have been thrust upon me. But in considering the sources from which they emanate I find that in practically no case did the proposal come from a former prohibitionist who had changed his views. All came from men who were wet from the start, and who are doubtless striving to break down the law a bit at a time.

Beyond a doubt, if concessions were made to them on one point they would look upon it merely as the first step toward the complete destruction of any effective policy for the control of the liquor power. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is at least frank in demanding repeal without proffering any substitute. But it probably recognizes the futility of that demand, for its support is occasionally seen behind some of those who are agitating a less radical course.

Indeed, the unity of the wet forces is more apparent than real. They are as one in their opposition to national prohibition, but when it comes to offering a substitute for it their name, like the devil in Holy Writ, is legion. And as few intelligent persons are going to give favorable attention to propositions for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment without a working plan to take its place, this incertitude and vacillation among the wets make improbable any congressional action in response to their agitation.

Among the dry forces there is also an element of dissension which may seriously affect their future success. It grows out of the activity of unofficial bodies like the Anti-Saloon League, the Flying Squadron, the Methodist Board and other organizations, all earnestly devoted to the cause of prohibition, but each more or less jealous of the others, all competing for funds, and each one aspiring to primacy. This week there will meet here a conference of representatives of these organizations, at which an endeavor will be made to secure harmony of action and a unity of command. Well-informed observers are not sanguine of success in this endeavor, though they agree that failure will put the whole prohibition movement in jeopardy.

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The most powerful, best organized and historically most important body of all, the Anti-Saloon League, is especially under fire. This is but natural, since it has for more than a quarter of a century led the fighting and borne the brunt of the enemy's attack.

It is probably no overstatement that had there been no Anti-Saloon League there would be no prohibition for years to come. But out of its long leadership have grown antagonisms and enmities which are at this moment affecting its usefulness. Some who long followed its leadership now repudiate it. Many who at one time contributed to its war chest now close their check books before its solicitors. Its strength was always with the evangelical churches, but it is reported that many of these now refuse the use of their edifices for its meetings.

The spokesmen of the league declare that while these untoward conditions did exist for a time they are now disappearing. They protest, with truth, that the league has been the target of all the fiercest attacks of the wet enemy, and that for drys to be affected by such changes is almost a betrayal of faith. I am thoroughly in sympathy with this defense, yet I believe that the league will have to yield something of its primacy, work in cooperation on an equal plane with other organizations, even submit to some form of centralized leadership of all the prohibition forces, if the present drive of the wets is to be repulsed.

Meetings are being held this week to provide for some such form of leadership, for the creation of a board of strategy and supreme command, and upon the attitude of the league toward this movement depends, in my judgment, not only its future, but to a great extent the future of the prohibition cause.

I have pointed out that the struggle over prohibition cuts straight across party lines, and transcends all party loyalties. Not in twenty-five years have I heard in Washington so much talk of defiance of party organizations, and such frank discussion of the need of a new party as today. Democrats are more than restive under what they call the Raskob ownership of their party. Republicans are apprehensive of the growing power of the forces of monopoly in their organization. Power and prohibition threaten to be issues on which both parties may be wrecked.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

WHILE the autumn winds have stripped the beautiful trees in Sans Souci Park, and Potsdam has lost, in consequence, some of its natural attraction, an unusual delight has been provided by the administration of the palace grounds. The conservatories of the former Kaiser, which are said to be unrivaled in Europe, were thrown open to the public for one month. These glass houses were built, as was the palace of Sans Sousi, under the personal supervision of Frederick the Great who, with his predilection for everything French, took as his model the Versailles garden, architect, La Quintinie. From a large central house, whose size appears even greater by a wall of mirrors at one end, lead eleven other houses, also of considerable dimensions, and the visitor wanders from one to another, finding no words adequately to express his admiration at the wealth of color and beauty on every side. There are fifty different types of chrysanthemums of every hue and size, whole banks of cyclamen and primulas of exquisite colors, great bushes of white and purple lilac, and tree ferns and palms and hanging plants that conjure up a tropical landscape. The orchid houses contain innumerable rare specimens of that weirdly beautiful flower, and these alone are attracting collectors from many parts. It says much for the taste and efficiency of the republican authorities that all this loveliness has been so carefully preserved.

Palace Conservatories Opened

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The appeal to the Berlin people to eat more rye bread and thus aid the farmers, has borne fruit; at least one important Berlin firm reports a great advance upon last year. This particular kind is really excellent, being devoid of the sour taste of most German "black bread." The firm in question invited inspection of its factory recently, many interesting details coming to light. It turns out daily no fewer than 200,000 loaves, each of an average weight of four pounds, and from the moment that the sack of rye flour leaves the cart to the taking of the bread from the oven and the wrapping of each loaf in waxed paper, no hand touches it, the conveyor belt doing all the work. The factory is seven stories high; the gas ovens—which make the loaves in forty minutes—are thirty-four meters in length. All machinery is the last word in modern improvements, and everything employed is of German manufacture, even the waxed paper which was formerly obtained from England now being made here. Notwithstanding the comprehensive mechanical work, some 800 men are employed by the firm, and sixty automobiles and 275 horses are used to convey the loaves daily from the factory to the retail centers.

People Eating More Rye Bread

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The migrations and habits of birds have always been a great study in Germany, and the ornithological observatory, or as its German name has it, the Vogelwarte, at Rossitten in East Prussia, can now look back upon thirty years of successful work. Rossitten is on the main route taken by migratory birds in spring and autumn, and as many as 500,000 birds have been observed on a single day, including 40,000 chaffinches in one hour. About 1,000,000 birds were "ringed" in Rossitten and other observatories in 1927, and reports have been received concerning about 35,000 of them after arriving at their destination, thus throwing much new light upon their habits.

Migratory Birds' Habits Studied

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The Luft-Hansa is setting a commendable example in the matter of the much mooted lowering of prices. With the opening of the winter season the company announces a reduction of 20 per cent in all fares, and it appears probable that the decrease will be permanent. There is a loud cry—at present unheeded—that the German railways bring their prices down also. The airplane service of the Deruluft between Berlin and Moscow and Berlin and Leningrad, which has now been discontinued for the winter months, carried altogether 2860 passengers this year, which is an increase of 12 per cent over last year. Mail matter transported was over twenty-seven tons, an increase of 80 per cent. Freight business, however, fell off about a quarter.

Luft-Hansa Lowers Prices

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It has been heard in Germany with much gratification that President Hoover has commissioned the painter, Heinrich Lauer of Neuburg, to paint for him two pictures of the village of Ellerstadt and one of the old Huber farmhouses in the vicinity. Andreas Huber, the German ancestor of the President, emigrated to America in the middle of the seventeenth century, and in the course of time the name became Hoover. Ellerstadt is situated in the Rhenish Palatinate, between Ludwigshafen and Dürckheim. Herr Lauer, who is a native of the Palatinate, intends to have the pictures finished and shipped by the end of the year.

President Hoover Orders Pictures